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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." $1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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ANN DOUGHERTY, Administratrix
March 17 93.

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A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

Two Snakes Meet and Fight in Deadly Earnest.

The Tremendous Crushing Power of the Blacksnake Gives It the Supremacy Over the Venomous But Weaker Rattler.

A thrilling fight between a blacksnake and a rattlesnake was witnessed on the Cummings orange grove by a party of gentlemen from Daytona, says the Florida Times-Union. For several weeks past a blacksnake about ten feet long has made its headquarters under an old crib on the grove, appearing occasionally, but never allowing himself to be killed. He was as large around as one's wrist and as fierce a looking fellow as one would want to encounter. The gentlemen were seated under a large palmetto tree enjoying the pleasant afternoon when they noticed a rattlesnake creep slowly and cautiously out from a brush heap and coil himself with head in the air and eyes turned toward the party as if to say: "Here I am." One gentleman seized a club, but the others persuaded him to delay his attack and watch the reptile for awhile and see what it would do. They had a chance to size up the stranger, who was about six feet long and of a grayish striped color. In a few minutes the blacksnake was seen to appear from under the crib fifty feet distant and move slowly toward the rattlesnake.

"Now for a fight," said Mr Bert Walker, and the party drew back to give the reptiles a full show. Noiselessly came the big black fellow, carrying his head high in the air and occasionally dropping it, apparently studying the ground around which he was to make the attack. It was plainly evident that the blacksnake wanted to fight. When within twenty feet of the other creature he stopped, raised his head and the rattlesnake saw him for the first time. The ground between them was clear, not a stick or a stone being noticed for many yards.

The rattlesnake raised his head and threw out his tongue and seemed to be prepared for an encounter. They really reminded one of a couple of desperate men just entering the arena for a fight to the death. Presently the black champion started on a circle around his prey, getting nearer to the rattler every minute. The rattler never took his eye from his approaching enemy and his head going round reminded the looker-on of the movements of a corkscrew. When within six feet of the rattler the black fellow flew around so fast that you could hardly tell what it was. It was like taking a string tied to a stick and twirling it with all one's might. Suddenly the two came together and immediately became entwined about each other, rolling over and over in the dust. This lasted fully five minutes. Then there was a lull and the blacksnake was seen to have his adversary by the throat with his mouth. His body was twisted about the rattler's body, and every few seconds he would give a squeeze that sent the rattler so much further toward his end.

In ten minutes the black hero dropped the body of his victim, blew himself up, took one last look and then slowly wound off into the brush.

It was a rare and remarkable scene and thoroughly enjoyed by all the party. One of the gentlemen raised up the dead rattler on a stick and found that he was terribly gashed and mangled. Like the boa-constrictor, the blacksnake does not bite but crushes out the life of its victim.

"UNCIVIL KINDNESS."

Tenderness of Heart But Partially Concealed by Roughness of Manner.

Robert Louis Stevenson, in his book of essays entitled "Across the Plains," gives an example of what he calls the "uncivil kindness" of Americans—that rough friendliness which, in its contradictory character, is so bewildering to the foreigner newly landed. He says:

"It was immediately after I had left the emigrant train, and I am told that I looked like a man at death's door, so much had the long journey shaken me. I sat at the end of the car, and, the catch being broken and myself sick and feverish, I had to hold the door open with my foot for the sake of air.

"In this attitude my leg barred the newsboy from his box of merchandise. I made haste to let him pass when I observed that he was coming; but I was busy with a book, and so, once or twice, he came upon me unawares.

"On these occasions he most rudely struck my foot aside, and though I myself apologized, as if to show him the way, he answered me never a word. I chafed furiously, and I fear the next time it would have come to words; but suddenly I felt a touch upon my shoulder, and a large, juicy pear was put into my hand.

"It was the newsboy, who had observed that I was looking ill, and so made me this present out of a tender heart.

"For the rest of the journey I was petted like a sick child; he lent me newspapers, thus depriving himself of his legitimate profit on their sale, and came repeatedly to sit by me and cheer me up."

Money Left by Authors.

Some one has been gathering statistics about the money left by authors. Lord Tennyson, the most successful of English authors, left about $150,000. Robert Browning, of whose will A. Tennyson and F. S. Palgrave were the attesting witnesses, left personalty in London of the value of £16,775. Victor Hugo, who, like Tennyson, attained the age of 83 years, had personal estate in England to the amount of £92,126. Dr. Charles Mackay's property was valued at £2,640, and that of Eliza Cook at £5,057. Matthew Arnold's estate amounted to £1,041. His will, in his own handwriting, was one of the shortest that ever came under probate. It was: "I leave everything of which I die possessed to my wife, Frances."

Old Time Vessels.

In the American navy there are now but eleven of the old-fashioned wooden vessels in active service. They are the Ranger, Alert, Marion, Lancaster, Mohican, Yantic, Thetis, Kearsarge, Alliance, Adams and Essex. These will rapidly go out of commission as new steel vessels are accepted. The Pensacola is to be sold, being already out of commission. Her sale will be followed by this government's disposing of the Omaha, Iroquois and other old timers.

GETTING OFF THE STREET CAR.

A Reason Assigned for the Woman's Habit of Stepping the Wrong Way.

Many women descend from a horse car inexactly the wrong way, says the New York Sun, that is, they grasp the handrail of the platform and face away from the horses as they step off, instead of grasping the handrail attached to the body of the car and facing to the front, as one should do. A conductor who runs a car upon what may be called a trunk line, that is, a line running north and south upon one of the busiest avenues, says that he observes no substantial change or improvement in women in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that more or less has been printed on the subject. He mentioned as an illustration a young woman who had ridden upon his car for a number of years. Her occupation is one requiring especial intelligence, but she gets off a horse car now just as she did at first.

The conductor, however, ascribed this habit on the part of women, not to any perverseness, nor even to thoughtlessness, but to a very simple original cause. The driver of the car must not, when he stops, permit the rear platform to obstruct the crossing; he is more likely to run past it a little than he is to halt upon it or even upon the edge of it. The conductor said that when the car did stop with the platform over the crossing, a woman would perhaps step straight off, not turning in either direction; but that when, as more frequently happened, the platform was just beyond the crossing, the woman would grasp the platform rail and step facing away from the horses, so that she might take the fewest possible steps upon the rougher, and perhaps dirtier, street pavement, and reach as quickly as possible the smoother, dryer and cleaner crosswalk.

BLUE-EYED INDIANS.

Supposed to Be Descended from Wrecked Swedish Sailors.

The Mayas, inhabiting the Sierra Madre mountains in the lower part of Sonora, are supposed to be the descendants of the crew and passengers of a Swedish vessel wrecked on the Mexican coast long centuries before the birth of Columbus. They have, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a tradition that their ancestors "came in a great canoe over the big salt water many hundreds of moons ago." They have never been conquered by the Mexicans.

They are nominally under Mexican rule, but are in reality governed by their own chiefs. Whenever the Mexican government interferes with them they take up arms and they have got the best of every scrimmage thus far.

The Yaquis are their neighbors and these two war-like tribes have reciprocity reduced to a science. Whenever the government interferes with the Yaquis the Mayas come to their assistance and vice versa. Mexican troops cannot stand before Mayas or white Indians. They are the most desperate fighters on the North American continent. Like their neighbors, the Yaquis, they are mostly Catholics. Although quite primitive, almost savage, in their mode of life, the standard of morality is high. They live principally by the chase, but cultivate some corn and garden truck in the valleys. The men are large, well-formed and some of the women remarkably handsome blondes. They all retain traces of their Swedish ancestry and the linguists say that their language evidences a North European ancestry.

THE FIRST PAPER.

From China Its Use Spread Over Asia and Thence Into Europe.

The first invention of paper manufactured from vegetable pulp is lost in the mist of antiquity, says the Argosy. It appears to have been first introduced into Europe from the east through the Arabians and Persians.

The use of paper, according to the modern application of the word, had become common in China at an extremely remote period, and Gibbon tells us in a note that its manufacture was introduced from China into Samarcand 651 B. C., and thence spread over Europe. The Chinese are said to have so great a variety of paper that each province possesses its own peculiar make. The sort commonly known as silk paper is fabricated from the inner bark of the bamboo or mulberry tree. The rice paper, so called, is prepared from the inner portion of the stems of a hardy leguminous plant that grows plentifully about the lakes near Calcutta and also in the island of Formosa, whence the Chinese import it in large quantities. The stems of the plant being cut into the proper lengths for the sheets the pith is cut spirally into a thin shee, then flattened, pressed and dried.

The Arabians appear first to have introduced the manufacture of paper into Spain. On the oldest specimen extant of this Spanish manufacture a treaty of peace between the king of Aragon and a neighboring potentate, A. D. 1775, is transcribed.

FASHION NOTES.

IN five o'clock tea no two cups and saucers should be alike.

A GIRL'S coat of red cloth is trimmed with gold and black braid.

BUTTERFLY bows with aigrettes suggesting antennæ are among some of the most approved hat and bonnet trimmings.

IT is said that five hundred persons worked for ten days on the beautiful lace bridal veil of Princess Margarethe of Persia. It was made at Hirschberg, Silesia.

STICK-PINS are shown in every imaginable style, from the plainest and most inexpensive to the elegant and elaborate, some of them being of enormous value from some very expensive stone either set singly or surrounded by smaller ones.

A Fakir Traveling as Freight.

The practice of binding religious persons still exists in India. An incident occurred recently at Meerut. A fakir, wearing nearly five maunds (four hundred pounds) of iron chains and bands on him, recently left the cantonment station. The railway authorities declined to allow him to travel as passenger, but sent him as freight by weight in spite of his argument that native women were never charged for their anklets and bangles. The iron absorbed the heat so much that the man had to be incessantly sprinkled with water. He is an old man, and nearly died at the station.

FACTS ABOUT THE POPES.

Sons of Princes and Poor Men Have Ruled the Catholic Church.

Eighty of the popes are honored as saints, thirty-one as martyrs and forty-three as confessors. St. Agatho was the only pope that lived to be a centenarian; he is also the only one after St. Peter who may be honored with the title miracle-worker. St. Agatho died at the age of 107, in the year 682, after having reigned three years, six months and fifteen days. Gregory IX. died at the age of 98 years; Celestine III. and Gregory XII. at the age of 92; John XXII. at the age of 90; Clement XII. at the age of 88, and Clement X. and Pius IX. at the age of 86. The popes have been drawn from all classes of society, says the St. Louis Republic. Nineteen were sons of near relatives of princes, and an equal number came from illustrious families. Many came from absolute poverty and obscurity. Sixtus VII. was the son of a very poor fisherman: Alexander V. was the son of very poor and unknown parents, the future pope spending all his young life in begging on the streets. Adrian, the only English pope, was abandoned early in life by a worthless father and had to subsist on charity, until, going as a tramp to find an asylum in France, he entered a monastery or convent as a servant. His real worth was soon manifested in his diligence, and his virtues and intelligence soon won for him the papal tiara. Sixtus V. had for father a poor laborer, a common servant for a mother and a laundress of vicious habits for a sister. Celestine V. was the son of a farmer of no means and little intelligence. Benedict XII. spent his childhood in a bake shop. Urban IV. learned the carpenter's trade from his father, as did also Gregory VII. Five of the popes studied medicine before taking holy orders. Julius III. was the son of a famous jurisconsult. Benedict XI. was the son of a poor notary. The father of Pelagius I. was a prefect and the vicar of his province. The father of Paul V. was a patrician of Sienna. The fathers of Eugene IV., Gregory XII. and Alexander XII. all belonged to the patrician families of Venice. Catholics enumerate but two hundred and sixty popes, while some Protestant authorities give the number as two hundred and ninety-eight, which includes twenty-four anti-popes. Of the whole number twenty-six were deposed, nineteen were compelled to give up the tiara and leave Rome, sixty-four died violent deaths, eight were poisoned, one was shut up in a cage, one was strangled, one smothered to death, one died by having nails driven into his temples and one was hanged, or, as the account says, "died by a noose around his neck."

FLIGHT OF THE CROWS.

Armies of Birds in the Sky Hastening to the South.

"The preliminary gathering of crows before they take their flight to the southland at the approach of winter is always interesting to me," said a traveler to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "I do not think that they take their flight from this section of the country, as the winters here are not severe enough. But from the Dakotas and the southern Canadian provinces they leave in great numbers after the first severe frosts. One cold, frosty morning I arose and looked out of my bedroom window in Red Erie, Dak., down into a neighboring cornfield that was bounded by a rail fence and from which even the dry shocks had been removed. Only the stubble, bleak and frost-covered, remained.

"The village of Red Erie, is locally famous for crows. They gather about there in large numbers and obtain considerable food from a neighboring wild rice marsh. I noticed that the tiers of rails, rising seven in number, were thickly sprinkled with crows, perched about and cawing most vociferously. I was rather amused at the spectacle, and stood enjoying it, when I observed a long line of crows approaching from over a neighboring patch of forest. These also settled down within the inclosure. I watched for several hours and continually observed great flocks of crows to come from all directions and gather in the field. By noon the fences and ground fairly swarmed with the birds. It seemed to me that there were hundreds of thousands. Then no more came for awhile. The denouement of the whole affair was a great flapping of wings, and, division by division, the great gathering left in harmonious order. It took them fully half an hour before all were under way. When the last flock or division took wing I looked to the south and saw the line dimly fading away into space. Then I knew they were migrating, and I fully understood the beauty of that harmonious simile: 'Like the flight of birds.'"

OVER THE WIRES.

LONDON has 60,000 telephones.

EXTENSIVE surveys have lately been made for a cable between North America and Australia.

MORE than one-half of the street railway mileage in Massachusetts is now operated in whole or in part by electricity.

A MAGAZINE writer quotes Inventor Edison's father as saying that his son while a boy would not play with other boys, but would "sit around and mope." Neighbors used to call the boy "Edison's fool."

AT the end of June last there were 68,580 miles of telegraph lines, representing 238,944 miles of wire throughout Germany. As regards telephone communication in that country, no less than 324 towns are provided with systems.

IN GAY PARIS.

"PANAMAD" is now the Parisian word for anything plucked, fleeced or shorn. A dog clipping establishment has a sign: "Poodle: Panamad here."

TO MAKE Paris a seaport is only half the Frenchman's dream. He wants a ship canal through from the Garonne to the Mediterranean to save going around Spain.

AT the beginning of 1893 there were 1,701,000,000 francs in gold and 1,257,000,000 francs in silver in the vaults of the Bank of France. It would require 683 cars of a capacity of ten tons each to move the metals.

A FLOWER pot fell from an unprotected window sill in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, some time ago, upon the head of a man who was passing beneath, and fractured his skull so that he died in two hours without recovering consciousness.

KNIGHTS OF THE RAZOR.

The Sectional Peculiarities of the "Tonsorial Parlor."

They Differ as the Beards—In Gotham Superfluous Hair Is Gently Wooed Away and Montana Bay Rum Is Murderous.

"Where do you get shaved?"

"On the face," replies the perennial humorist.

But it is no joke. There is a marked difference in the manner of shaving. This leads to a preference in barbers. The man who possesses a palm like a nutmeg grater will never have a second chance at tender-faced victims.

In Washington, according to the New York Recorder, there is an extemporaneous colored barber. That is, he uses labor-saving devices as they occur to him.

One of his fads is to jab his patient's ear full of lather. While this is not agreeable to his victim, it saves him money in stepping to and from the shaving mug. When he requires a little more lather for a sandy place on the chin he takes it out of the ear and rubs it in, otherwise he would have to walk around to the cup. This little peculiarity is offset by his silken fingers which keep his custom.

In Richmond and other southern cities, the barbers still stick to the long whisk-broom, the brush being about three feet long and six inches wide. At the conclusion of a shave, the barber will throw this as a knife thrower fires his blade into a board. It generally hits the customer between the shoulder blades, and, if the sensation is a new one, he thinks he is assaulted. Then follows a rhythmic rub-a-dub played on the back, while the barber hums a tune in accompaniment.

Before the advent of natural gas in Pittsburgh, all the barbers were wont to wash their customers' faces first to see where the beard lay, and also the texture of the growth. The soot-laden air rendered this necessary, but as the neck was only washed down to the towels inserted over the collar, the line of demarkation was visible when the customer regained the street.

In Chicago this washing preface is still indulged in more or less.

Windy city tonsorial artists boast of another little peculiarity. Instead of fanning or rubbing the face dry after the bay rum, the Chicago barber takes a napkin by one corner and whirls it around in front of his subject's face as if he was flagging a train.

It is alleged that in the St. Louis barber shops, patronized by the river men, sand soap is used to produce the lather. Several of the river barbers, though, use an astringent instead of bay rum. They say that its concoction is a secret, but it dents the face and so intimidates the growth of hair that each individual hair curls back in alarm, on the inside of the skin. When it grows again it comes out like a fish hook.

There is a current rumor that the prevalence of goatees and imperials among Missourians and steamboat men is due to the fact that the barbers are unable to shave the capillary growth in the dimples of their chins.

In Montana, however, the art of shaving has reached the height of culture. The road agent's beard is a popular one. This style is the one with which the celebrated desperado, Henry Plummer, framed his mouth. It consists of a mustache and chin whisker. As "two bits," or twenty-five cents, is the price of a shave, the mere shaving of the cheeks does not appear to furnish the money's worth. It is on the chin and throat, anyhow, that the barber earns his money.

In order to give the worth of the money the Montana barber indulges in bay rum. It is bay rum which would eat the varnish from a table or draw knots out of a board.

It bites.

That is what a native Montanan wants. He desires to realize that he is shaved, and he wants his bay rum to take hold.

He is satisfied, but it is almost death to the tenderfoot, whose mossy cheeks are blistered an eighth of an inch deep.

The Mecca of good barbers, however, is New York, and the shaving process in this city has reached the pinnacle of art. Each hair is moved from off the face with razors whose edges rival the Damascus blade. The soap which trains down into lather is the finest, with the odors of spices putting to shame those of Araby the blest.

A Gotham shave admits a man into society if the artistic work of a genius, or causes divorce if maneuvered by his own hands.

Justly Indignant.

At a recent corner stone laying in Newark the corner stone was swinging in the grasp of a powerful crane above the hole left for it to fit in. Down in this hole an Irishman was fussing about with a bed of mortar. Suddenly a portion of the tackle slipped and down came the stone with a run. It lit on the Irishman's back, and everybody expected to see him flattened out thin as paper when the stone was lifted half a minute later. No sooner was the stone clear of the hole, though, than the man sprang up like a jack-in-the-box. He was covered with mortar from head to foot and was coughing, sneezing and spitting to get it out of his nose and mouth. As soon as he could speak he addressed the men managing the crane: "Here, now! Here now!" he yelled. "Oi can stand a joke as well as any mon, but any of yees can have me job afther thot," and he put on his coat and went away, persuaded the highly respectable assemblage had put up a joke on him.—Chicago News.

The Size of the Earth.

To us who live upon it the earth seems to be a very large affair, and men have been found who would be content to own as little as a tenth of it. In comparison with some other bodies, however, it is small almost to the point of insignificance. Five hundred earths like our own placed side by side could be easily encircled by the outermost ring of Saturn; and if by any process we could hollow out the sun, it would require three hundred thousand globes like our own to fill the space thus created. In spite of all this, however, the world is large enough for our purposes, and, for all we know, more comfortable to live upon than any other planet in the universe.—Harper's Young People.

WHY HIS NERVE FAILED.

The Burglar Restrained from Committing Crime by the "Oo-o-o" of a Baby.

The burglar was not a bad-looking man, although his business had a bad look, says the Detroit Free Press. He stood by the door of a sleeping room and peered in. A faint light was burning and he could hear the measured breathing of some one asleep. Cautiously he crept inside, stooping low and looking around. No one there save a sleeping woman. In an instant a cloth saturated with ether was thrown over her face and he waited one, two, three—ten minutes, and the stentorous breathing of the sleeper told him the drug was doing its work. With a dexterous hand he seized the jewelry and money lying on the dressing case and began a quick search in the drawers of the case. "Oo-oo," came a voice from the shadow of the room. Quick as a flash the burglar clutched his silent knife and turned to meet his victim. No one was visible. "Oo-oo," came the voice again, and the burglar saw a child in its crib by the foot of the bed. It was a pretty baby, sleepily holding up its hands to him. He let the knife fall to his side, and, stepping over to the crib, touched the child. It cooed again softly, and held up its arms for him to take it. The impulse was beyond his control, and he lifted the baby to his bosom, and it nestled its soft, white cheek down to his and put its white arm around his neck. He purred to it, and in a moment its curly head was laid against his face, and it was asleep again. "Never seen a kid like that," he whispered to himself. "Most of 'um is afraid of strangers," and tenderly he laid it in the crib. Then he went back to the dressing case. He stood still a moment and then looked furtively over his shoulder toward the crib. The sleeping face of the child was turned toward him. Slowly he replaced on the case all he had taken from it, hastily snatched from the woman's face the saturated cloth, opened a window near the bed and quietly slipped downstairs. Once on the street again he looked up at the house hungrily. "Dang it," he growled, "a man that ain't got no more gizzard than I have ought to get out of the business." And he disappeared into the shadows of the night.

FAST SKATING IN HOLLAND.

The Dutchman Doesn't Look Handsome, But He Goes a Lively Gait.

The average Dutchman of the south, though he can skate very well, looks rather foolish on the ice. His short legs and wide breeches are admirable adjuncts to his nose, his thin, cocked beard and the lumpishness of his expression, says Chambers' Journal. To be sure, this breadth makes him look important, but if he were less muscular it would be a sad hindrance to him in battling with the wind, which in winter is apt to make skating in one direction something of a trial. The Frieslander, however, is taller, better proportioned and in all respects a handsome fellow. The yellow beard he sometimes wears seems to put him at once on a footing of affinity with the other members of that respectable Anglo-Saxon family to whom we ourselves belong quite as much as his provincial speech and his blue eyes. He is a most masterful creature when once he has put on those quaint, old-fashioned skates of his, and thinks nothing of making a score of miles from one village to another before you and I are out of bed. As for the cold, what cares he for it? He knows he must rely on that lusty circulation of his to keep him from being benumbed, though he clothe ever so lightly, and seems more regardful for his head—which a sealskin cap takes care of—than of his well-shaped body. A Friesland canal in winter is as lively as anything can be. The ice may not be very good or of unquestionable strength, but no sooner are the boats penned in and the broken pieces of ice sufficiently welded to allow him to skate between them than the sport begins. It is a feat of honor to be the first in the district to cross the canal when the wintry season is in its youth. The name of the bold lad is remembered for a week or two, and I have no doubt his pluck stands him in good stead in the esteem of the cherry-cheeked damsels of his province, whose eyes dance past one so brightly when the ice festival is in full swing and journeying is all done on skates.

OFFICES ODDLY WON.

The Applicants Attracted Notice by Doing Eccentric Things.

"People sometimes obtain work from Uncle Sam in peculiar ways," says the San Francisco Argonaut. "Not so very long ago a poetess of fashion in a far western state became an office-seeker, adopting a novel method of pursuing her object. She appealed to a United States senator, bombarding him with poetry by mail. Once a week regularly he received from her a long letter in the shape of a poem. Sometimes he got two a week. The poetry was probably the worst that any poetess of passion has ever produced.

"At first he paid no attention to it; but at length it began to prey upon his mind. When this sort of thing had gone on for five or six months he became desperate. So finally he wrote to her, saying: 'Your poems have proved to me that you are unfit for any public office. Nevertheless, if you will cease writing and sending them to me I will get you a job.' And he did. It is recorded that a man, appointed sixth auditor of the treasury, subject to examination, was asked to state the distance of the moon from the earth. His written answer was simply: 'Not near enough to affect the functions of a sixth auditor.' He passed.

Two Facts About a Ring.

An impressionable young gentleman in a certain country town recently met a charming girl whose grace and beauty took his heart by storm. While conversing with her he made a discovery which he fondly hoped would enable him to make at one brilliant stroke an elegant proof of his ready wit and his boundless affection. Glancing at a modest band of gold that encircled her fair finger, he remarked: "Sweet damsel, I pray you present me with the ring you wear, for I assure you it exactly resembles my love for you—it has no end."

"Indeed, sir," promptly replied the maiden, "you must excuse me if I keep the ring, for it exactly resembles also my love for you—it has no beginning."—Jewelers' Circular

FOREIGNERS OF NOTE.

MR. GLADSTONE is by no means the oldest member of the commons, in spite of his 82 years. Charles Villiers is the father of that body, having completed his 90th year January 2.

REV. JOSEPH JAMES CHESSEMAN, the Baptist minister recently elected president of the republic of Liberia, is a colored man of the most pronounced type, and is a very effective orator and preacher.

MME. DE LESSEPS, so says a fashionable London paper, has recently written to a friend in England saying that her husband has constantly remarked of late that, "like Napoleon III., he will die in England."

MONTAGU WILLIAMS, the eminent English barrister who died recently, was so overcome with stage fright when he made his first speech in court, in a horse stealing case, that he would have given up the profession but for his wife's encouragement to persist.

BERNHARDT has sent a diamond ring and photograph of herself in the role of Cleopatra to the English lady who captured and restored to its owner the actress' serpent last summer. The snake had escaped and this lady, while out walking, noticed it, attention being drawn the more readily to madame's "cher python" by the gold chain and jeweled ring attached to it.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

EMETICS have no effect on horses, which have no gall bladders to be acted upon.

A CASE of bleeding through the sound skin is the subject of a European medical report.

THE imperial cholera commission in Germany announces its discovery that wine—claret or hock—will kill the bacilli of cholera in a few minutes. Tea will kill them in an hour.

ALL the motions and sensations of the various parts of the body are represented in the surface of the brain as on a map. Thus there is a separate brain area necessary for sight, another for hearing, another for the motion of the fingers and so on.

NUTMEGS have strong narcotic properties. A pint of tea made from two nutmegs, if drunk by an invalid, will produce a sleep of many hours' duration. The symptoms will be about the same as those occasioned by opium. Nutmegs in the quantity of two or three drachms will cause both stupor and delirium.

PRETTY FANCIES.

DRESDEN china tea bells are very pretty.

JUGS are now especially designed for hot milk.

MIRRORS of Venetian mosaic come for dressing tables.

DECORATED china pots are intended to hold condensed milk.

BONE dishes are now regarded as a necessity, and are in many charming devices.

ROSE jars of crystal and gold of Doulton and royal Worcester are now indispensable.

EVERY sort of article for table use, excepting knives and forks, is found in Copenhagen ware.

DRESDEN and Worcester candelabra are very popular for the æsthetic banquets now in vogue.

TOAST racks of fancy china are new for the breakfast table, and share popularity with those of silver.—Jeweler's Circular.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE rice crop in the south this year is estimated to be 225,000,000 pounds

THE anthracite coal fields produce more than 45,000,000 tons of coal a year.

THE output of American manufactories for the past year was $7,215,000,000 in value.

LAST year 160,393,768 feet of lumber passed through the port of Bangor, Me.; 105,544,377 feet was spruce, 24,453,078 hemlock, and the rest pine.

TOBACCO has been successfully raised on the banks of the Androscoggin river in Maine, and one man is preparing to cultivate it the coming year on a large scale.

THE earliest machine used for making screws was invented by David Wilkinson of Rhode Island, for which he obtained a patent in 1794. There were in 1870 in the United States eighteen establishments engaged in manufacturing screws.

A COUNTRY'S HEROES.

SERGT. CROCKETT, of the United States colored infantry, claims to have been the last man wounded by a confederate bullet in the civil war.

THE famous five-hundred-dollar sword which was presented to Gen. B. M. Prentiss, "the hero of Shiloh," was recently purchased from a New York pawn-shop for fifty-five dollars.

CAPT. JOHN ADAM COOPER is the youngest veteran of the Mexican war, having enlisted at the age of twelve. He is also the pioneer horse-car driver of San Francisco, having been in the business twenty-nine years.

A. F. PARKER, a street-car conductor in Oakland, Cal., who took part in the march with Wolseley across the desert to Khartoum, to relieve Stanley, is the fortunate possessor of two medals for bravery on the battlefield, one given by the queen, the other by the khedive of Egypt.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

A NEW scheme for the extermination of rabbits is being tried in Australia. Cartridges generating poisonous gas are put in the burrows, the holes are closed, and the rabbits are killed by the poison in the smoke, not by suffocation.

TOBACCO and snuff have long been supplied to the paupers in the Lambeth workhouse, and now the board of guardians has passed a resolution: "That the old women in the workhouse who do not take snuff be supplied with sweets."

RUSSIAN female convicts in Siberia are in future, if a proposal made by the ministry of justice to the imperial council is ratified, to be exempted from flogging and wearing leg irons. Restrictions in diet and solitary confinement are to be substituted.

AMERICAN BEAR and Eagle Elk, two Sioux Indians, who were taken to Sydney, N. S. W., as part of a sort of Wild West show, are in the hands of the police at that place. They broke their contract, then went broke themselves, and soon joined the profession of tramps.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - APRIL 7, 1893.

TYPEWRITER manufacturing companies have formed a trust with a capital of $20,000,000.

ON Tuesday Carter H. Harrison, Democrat was chosen Mayor of Chicago by a majority of 19,000, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 16,000 to 19,000. There was a large poll, although the vote did not exceed that of last November. The day was unmarked by disturbance of any sort.

THE Treasury Department is in daily receipt of letters announcing arrivals of articles from the courts of Europe destined for exhibition at the World's Fair. Among the articles about to arrive are, in the the language of a late letter of transmittal, the "almost sacred tapestries of Windsor," that is, some of which are extremely ancient and valuable.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH has already begun to carry into effect his policy of dispensing with the services of clerks in his department appointed for political reasons. Twenty-nine were dropped from the Census Bureau rolls on Tuesday, and others are likely to follow. It is understood, also, that the clerical force of the General Land Office will soon undergo a process of renovation, after which some attention will be given to the Pension and other bureaus.

THE Assistant Secretaries of State have been directed by Secretary Gresham to examine more thoroughly than has been customary into the personnel of the State Department with a view, it is understood, of determining the fitness of employes for the positions held by them. According to an official, this action has been taken with a view to weeding out those who hold their places because of "an amiable tradition," and not because of any particular ability in the discharge of their duties.

ENGLAND and France having raised their ministers to the United States to the dignity of Ambassadors the new Democratic representatives of the United States to those countries will, in accordance with a law enacted by the last Congress be Ambassadors, instead of ministers plenipotentiary, as heretofore. This will, of course, add no honor to our ministers in the eyes of Americans, but everyone at all familiar with the customs and usages of European capitals knows that it will add much to their prestige abroad.

A DISPATCH from Paris says: Seventy deaths have been recorded at Lorient, near Brest, in the past fortnight from a mild form of cholera Lorient is notorious as a hot bed of fever diseases due to the absence of proper drainage. A slight epidemic occurred there last November when it was predicted that there would be a recurrence with hot weather. The mortality in the garrison has been very heavy for years. The government hushed up the present outbreak, but it is estimated that 200 persons have been attacked and the disease is still spreading.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, who is charged with the preparation of tariff bills said last week that it would be impossible for Congress to enact a new tariff measure of the kind wanted earlier than May if the subject were considered at the regular session beginning in December. An extra session would of course bring the matter to a settlement much quicker, as it met in advance of the regular session and would give the people a fair opportunity to judge of the measure adopted before the general election next November.

THIS year electricity will be applied to plows, harrows, reapers and mowers, and almost every piece of machinery usually operated by horse power. By late improvements in the storage battery this is made possible. A five-horse power battery will not weigh more than 150 pounds, and will propel a reaper for ten hours; or attached to a light carriage, on a good road, it will last five days. Steam has been used to some extent in the west in plowing, but did not prove successful enough to warrant being continued. Now electric plows will till the soil. It looks as though the horse must go.

IN order to rush legislation and probably make final adjournment occur near the middle of May, the Senate at Harrisburg will begin two sessions a day next week and the House may decide to hold night sessions earlier than usual. There is a large number of bills on the calendars and the consideration of them in regular order would involve the holding of three sessions a day for the next three months. Pretty soon the committee on rules will put the pruning knife to work and many useless measures so far down on the calendar that they cannot hope to be passed will be leoped off.

ON Wednesday President Cleveland sent the following nominations to the Senate: James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland. Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria Hungary. Eben Alexander, of north Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia. Also a number of consuls, among them the following: James E. Neale, of Ohio, at Liverpool; David N. Burke, of New York, at Pernambuco, and Asia D. Dickinson, of New York, at Nottingham. Charles E. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, to be appraiser of of merchandise in the district of Philadelphia.

RECENT disclosures of certain happenings in the closing days of the Harrison administration, says the Pittsburg *Post*, are in no way creditable to the late President and some of his advisers. Mr. Harrison seems to have felt probably a not unnatural desire to reward some of his close personal adherents; with such driblets of patronage as remained to him, and he did it in rather a scandalous manner. Ex-Senator "Gil" Pierce of North Dakota was sent abroad as minister to Portugal a month or two before Mr. Harrison went out. He spent some time traveling in Italy and France, and his first and only official act in Portugal was to write a letter of resignation. The government had simply paid for Mr. Pierce's grand tour, with the prestige of a diplomatic position. There were some other cases of this kind; but nothing quite so objectionable as the favors showered on Mr. "Lige" Halford, late private secretary. He was made a paymaster in the army over the heads of deserving officers who had earned the promotion. This could have been excused as a parting gift of the President to his friend on the doctrine that "public office is a private snap," but Mr. Halford had himself appointed paymaster to the Bering straits commission in Paris, in addition, at a salary of $15 a day. The duties were nominal and the salary liberal; but it pays the expenses of an extended European trip for the late private secretary. He gets $4,000 a year as paymaster for the arbitration commission. Altogether he is drawing more than a cabinet officer. Other favorites have been detailed from the offices they held at home, and ordered on duty with the commission at Paris, at the same liberal pay that Major Halford absorbs. They are drawing double salaries of the most liberal character for duties that are ornamental rather than arduous. The same is said of ex-Secretary of State Foster, who seems to have appointed himself to a very lucrative office in connection with the Bering straits commission. Secretaries Gresham, Lamont and Carlisle, under whose departments these little jobs have been worked by their predecessors, are represented as a good deal embarrassed what to do. They wish to avoid all scandal in connection with the arbitration, but the abuse seems too glaring to pass by without condemnation. It is a very pretty sort of "knocking down" all around, considering the dignified positions of those who were parties to it.

IN the last few weeks all the Democratic papers in the county have had something to say in regard to changing the system of nominating candidates.

The editor of this paper, as chairman of the Democratic county committee, has received numerous letters and has talked to a number of Democrats throughout the county, some advocating a change while others protest against the idea of holding a special election as advocated in some of the papers, expressing the opinion that a special election would be slimly attended, there being no candidates to stir up the people and get out the vote, and the result would not be satisfactory.

There are about a half dozen different systems, each with friends anxious to have their system voted upon. There is the old delegate system, the increased delegate system, one explained in the Johnstown *Herald* a short time ago and called the "Cambria system" and there are one or two others not yet perfected or named but with some patent improvement which in the minds of the inventors will keep any cogs from slipping and do the work better than any other. To put all these systems before the people and divide the vote would be to continue the present system with all its evils.

When we consider the further fact that a special election would cost in the neighborhood of $500, with no funds in the treasury and no definite means of raising it, we are strongly of the opinion that the project of holding a special election would be impracticable, and if held would be unsatisfactory in its results.

We are glad to see the question of a change discussed as it will lead to some change, no matter what, that will be better for the party than the present system.

THE Democrats in the House on Tuesday, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, tried hard, but ineffectively, to prevent the Farr compulsory education bill from taking another step on its way to the governor. The only active opposition to it on the Republican side was from Mr. Lytle, of Huntingdon, who made one of his customary straddling speeches and then voted in favor of the bill because, he said, his constituents wanted it. The vote by which it passed the House finally was 123 to 48.

The Republicans are said to favor the bill and will endeavor to secure its passage in the House and Senate so as to put the Governor "in a hole." Two years ago he vetoed a similar measure and their plan is to again give him a chance to place himself on record on this question, which they assert is popular with the masses.

The bill provides for attendance of children between eight and twelve years for sixteen weeks at a school in which the common English branches are taught, unless such children are excused by the school board for satisfactory reasons. Assessors are required to make an annual enrollment of children between these ages. In case of neglect to send children to school the persons offending, after notification in writing by the secretary of school board and opportunity given to comply with the requirements. of the act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two dollars on the first conviction and five dollars for each subsequent conviction.

A FRENCH company wants to see the shipway of the Atlantic, from Ireland to Newfoundland, lighted at night. Ten big floating lights, 200 miles apart, and connected by electric cables is proposed.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1893. President Cleveland, if one may judge from his remarkable career, needs no "mascot" to bring him "good luck," but an old Jacksonian Democrat—Andrew Jackson Long, of Cedar Hill, Tennessee—doubtless with the feeling that it is impossible for a President, or anybody else, to have too many "good luck" bringers, has, through Representative Washington, presented him with a "mascot," in the form of a silver half dollar, minted in the year of the President's birth—1837—which Mr. Cleveland accepted in the same spirit with which it was given, and in due course of time he will formally acknowledge the gift in an autograph letter to Mr. Long, which will probably be more highly prized than the best office at the President's disposal.

That Secretary Gresham intends to be the actual head of his department was proven by his promptness in demanding the resignation of Dr. F. O. St. Clair, who has been Chief of the Consular Bureau under the last three administrations, for having withheld certain information concerning a U. S. consul from the Secretary. There are a number of old bureau chiefs in the other departments who deserve to be made to walk the plank for the same reason. These men have been in office so long that they have arrogated to themselves authority which belongs only to the head of the department, and their dismissal would be for the good of the service in more respects than one. In fact, there are few men who can remain in a responsible government office for a long term of years without forgetting that they are servants, instead of masters. New men and new methods are wanted in every branch of the government service, as must soon become apparent to every member of the cabinet who examines into the details of his department, and the indications are that that is now being more thoroughly done than ever before.

Removing a U. S. consul by cable is very seldom resorted to by the Department of State, but it was done in one case this week by Secretary Gresham, and the man removed got just what he deserved. The reasons for Secretary Gresham's action are in short, as follows: In the early part of the Presidential campaign William R. Sorsby, of Mississippi, was acting as Congressman Catching's private secretary, and taking advantage of his position he abstracted certain papers containing important facts relating to the Democratic plans for the campaign from the private desk of Mr. Catching and gave them to Mr. Thomas H. Carter, chairman of the Republican National committee. In November last Sorsby was appointed U. S. Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecquador, a position which pays $3,000 a year, presumably as a reward for his treachery to Representative Catchings and the Democratic party. At soon as these facts were brought to the attention of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham Sorsby was dismissed by cable, and Mr. George E. Dillard, of Mississippi, nominated to the vacancy.

So far from the nomination of Dr. Joseph S. Senner, of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration at New York, which went to the Senate this week, having been secured by the steamship influence, as Republicans are alleging, it was made in direct opposition to that influence. The contest for the position has been quite spirited, there having been a number of candidates all strongly backed. In order to ascertain the sentiments of the steamship men towards each of the applicants Secretary Carlisle had a trusty personal friend call on them for the purpose of discussing the fitness of the several candidates, and as soon as his report was made the name of every man the steamship men had expressed themselves as being favorably inclined towards was stricken from the list of possibilities.

Secretary Hoke Smith is giving the bureau chiefs of the Interior Department some new ideas about the service they owe the Government. Instead of their leaving the department daily at 4 o'clock, as the ordinary clerks do, and as they have been in the habit of doing, they are compelled to remain until 5 o'clock, the additional hour being devoted to a conference with the Secretary on the current business before their several bureaus. There is some kicking among the chiefs, but as most of them are Republicans it is done very quietly. Secretary Smith has already earned the sobriquet of "the steam engine" among the employes of his department.

It is not often that a new official is so well fitted to assume his duties as ex-Congressman Stump, of Maryland, who is to be Superintendent of Immigration, a position to which he was this week nominated. He was chairman of the House commitee on Immigration during the last Congress and is the author of the new immigration law, which, by the way, would never have gotten through the House if it had not been for his untiring efforts in its behalf.

After the Senate disposes of the cases of the appointed Senators, now under discussion, it will take up the resolution providing for an investigation of the charge of embezzlement against Senator Roach.

A Fatal Colliery Accident.

HAZELTON, Pa., April 3.—An accident occurred about 9.30o'clock this morning, in the Laurel Hill mine owned by the A. Pardee Coal company on the outskirts of this city. Two men, Thomas Hudson and John Tremoath, are supposed to have lost their lives. It is supposed that while David Williams was blasting in what is termed lift No. 19, the walls separating the shaft from the No. 3 mine gave way and a great mass of water was precipitated into the excavations. The news of the accident caused great excitement, and a large crowd soon gathered about the mouth of the shaft. Frank Pardee, one of the operators, with twelve miners at once descended into the mine, and was closely followed by Mine Superintendent Dunkin and ten assistants. This latter rescuing party returned at once with three excited miners who had been caught by the rush of water and carried to the foot of the slope. It was subsequently learned that the miners had been warned, thorugh the heroic efforts of William Dolan, a miner, and all escaped with the exception of those mentioned.

Fatal Quarrel over a Game of Cards.

SCRANTON, April 4.—Guiseppi Gianaelli, an Italian, was shot and instantly killed in Dunmore by Frandisco Grippo, a fellow conntrymen. Grippo was stabbed several times with a stiletto. Guiseppi and Giovanni Gianaelli, cousins, and Grippo were playing cards for beer, when the two cousins accused Guinanelli for cheating them. A fight immediately followed. Guisseppi and his cousin drew stillettos and attacked Francisco. The latter retreated, but was followed by his antagonists and received a stab on the head and another on the temple over the left eye. Grippo then drew a revolver and shot Guisseppi dead, firing several shots into his body. Grippo is not expected to live.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Important County Offices.

County commissioners are to be elected this year in the several counties of the commonwealth. They are not as valuable offices to those who hold them as some of the other county places are, but there are no county offices of so much real concern to the people themselves as the co-commissioners. In the midst of heated contests for local places to which considerable emoluments are attached these facts are quite liable to be overlooked.

Nothing could be more unfortunate to any county than the election of incompetent or venal commissioners, for it is in their power to do the widest injury and wrong to the taxpayers. The commissioners practically constitute the administration of the county, lay the taxes, have charge of the public works, and the affairs of the county are altogether within their control. Their duties are so considerable, and the just and efficient performance of them so important to the people, that it is not merely good character that is needed, but good business ability as well, for it is essentially a business office. In no county can the people have an intelligent knowledge of the duties of commissioners without being impressed with their importance.

Some of the counties of the state are to-day substantially free from debt as the result of a wise discrimination in the choice of commissioners for a series of years, while others are suffering financial burdens as the result of allowing these responsible offices to fall into the hands of those who were either corrupt or inefficient. The last year has brought to light several instances of wrong doing of commissioners whose acts affected the whole people, as in the case of the Schuylkill county court house. Any other county officer may be incompetent or negligent or dishonest without causing the people any such losses as may be brought about by the commissioners when they are men not fit for their places.

As candidates for commissioners will be nominated at conventions soon to be held in many of the counties, in some within a few weeks, it is none too early for the people of both parties to give their attention to the matter. The selection of competent men is of business importance into which partisan politics enters very little. The present constitution sought to lift the office out of partisanship as much as possible by providing a minority representation, and this spirit can be carried out by the people themselves in a broader degree to their own advantage.

Whatever they do with regard to any other county office, they will make a mistake more serious for themselves than anyone else if they fail to appreciate the necessity of wise action in the nomination of Commissioners. The canvass for these nominations does not usually attract the attention that is given a contest for sheriff or treasurer or prothonotary, but in every interior county of the state they are more important.—*Phila. Press.*

Caught in the Flames.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 2.—Fire at 4.20 Saturday morning destroyed the Higgins hotel, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg depot, the Higgins cigar factory and the grocery store and building of J. Leroy. At least six persons were burned to death, and the list of injured numbers between twenty and thirty. The bodies of six have already been taken from the ruins, burned beyond recognition.

Friday night 125 persons went to sleep in the building, and, while it is known that many jumped from the second and third story windows, it is feared that many others have perished. It was after 6 o'clock Saturday morning before the first body was found. It was an unrecognizable, charred mass of flesh.

The second was found soon after in a similar condition. The search continues, and it is impossible to state at present how many lives are lost. It is feared that some of those who jumped from the hotel into the creek were drowned.

The inmates of the Higgins building were awakened from their sleep by a man who rushed through the hallways, kicking at the doors and calling fire.

Men and women rushed from their rooms into the halls, which were already filled with smoke and flames, and the general cry was:

"Jump from the windows and save yourselves!"

Many did so, but the jump was a risky one. From the upper story it was thirty feet on the west side, with a plank roadway on which to land. On the east side was the creek, which made the jump forty feet. Several persons leaped into the stream and were rescued.

Testing a New Explosive.

BERLIN, April 2.—A commission of artillery experts has been testing for several days at the Juterborg a new explosive which is intended to replace ultimately gunpowder in the German army. The explosive is a brown fatty substance of the consistency of frozen oil when exposed in ordinary temperatures. It retains this consistency up to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. A shock or spark does not set it off. When used in guns the explosion is obtained through contact with another chemical compound. The explosion is almost unaccompanied by smoke and the detonation is inconsiderable. The recoil is very slight even when the heaviest charges have been used. The explosion does not heat the weapon sufficiently to cause difficulties in the way of rapid firing, and cartridges once used are easily refilled. For the present rifle the new compound is not available, but if future tests be as satisfactory as the recent ones, it will be introduced generally in the artillery branch of the service. Four models of new army rifles now in use, have passed successfully the trials of the small arms inspectors. The inventor of all four is Dr. Weiss, of the Gera dynamite factory.

Commuted by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president to day commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed on Edward Smallwood, a negro, convicted in this city of the murder of Edward Tinney, another negro. Smallwood was to be executed Friday next. The sentence is commuted because the president believes the evidence of premeditation and design was quite weak and on account of the low intelligence of the condemned.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—South Africa still supplies the greater part of the ostrich feathers used by manufacturers.

—The value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly $20,000,000.

New Zealand, Australia, has 21 meat freezing works, capable of yearly dealing with 4,000,000 sheep.

—The value of infantry was not fully recognized by mediaeval commanders until the fifteenth century.

—The Amazon Indians use a blow pipe with which they throw an arrow 200 yards with wonderful precision.

—It is computed that there is $4,000,000,000 in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester," a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

—Two passenger trains on the Philadelphia and Reading collided at Bethlehem, disabling one locomotive. No person was injured.

—Because Henry Collins refused to hurrah for Cleveland, George Rapp, of Chambersburg, knocked him down and both are in jail.

—A runin occurred at Mapleton on Friday night in which nine freight cars were wrecked, and the trains were blocked for four or five hours.

—According to the woodmen the deer in the Adirondacks are very thin in flesh and are so scant of feed that they come foraging for scattering hay and straw in the lumber camps.

—A giant is included in a consignment of Bolivian Indians for the World's Fair, landed in New York Saturday. His name is Jose Mamami, he is 9 feet 10 inches in height, 25 years old and weighs 418 pounds. He is said to be the largest man in the world.

—The Columbian stamped envelopes have been placed on sale. The principal feature of the design of the stamp impression is a spread eagle, the denominations corresponding in color to those of the adhesive stamps.

—The wife of Ostrum Boright, a drunken laborer, at St. Joseph, Mo., died there a few days ago leaving seven little children. Boright immediately commenced disposing of his offspring by giving them to married couples upon receipt of $5 for each child.

—Those who declare that the earth is gradually drying out and that within a few centuries every drop of water will have disappeared from our planet will find some consolation in the announcement that the water line has risen one foot all around the Gulf of Mexico since 1850.

—Important freight agents at Boston for the New York & New England railroad have in charge for the World's Fair, a case containing a block of cannel coal weighing 12 tons. It is said to be impossible that there is another seam in the world where such a block could be mined.

—When a settler in the Northwest Territory wants to go back to Ontario to be married, the Canadian Pacific Railway sells him a matrimonial ticket at the usual rate; and, on presenting the return coupon and a marriage certificate, he is entitled to a free transport for his bride.

—The workmen at the Irwin Glass Works were given checks for their pay last week but refused to accept them, demanding the cash. At 1 o'clock the entire force quit work and remained out until 4 o'clock when the company ordered the wages paid in cash and the men resumed their places.

—The Philadelphia & Reading Company is now boring holes to locate the fires which have for forty years been raging in the valuable coal veins between New Castle and Glen Carbon. It is believed that the fires can now be extinguished and millions of tons of coal saved to the company.

—The fastest time on record for the delivery of American mails in England was made two weeks ago with the mails arriving from New York by the Teutonic. The Teutonic made a passage of 6 days 4 hours to Queenstown, and the mail was delivered in London in exactly 6 days and 22 hours from the time the ship had left New York.

—The wire-nail manufacturers are still raising their prices. Three meetings were held in Cleveland, O., three months ago, resulting in an aggregate advance of $2 per ton. The reason given was that the price of raw materials was steadily in the increase. Last week about a dozen of the manufacturers met and decided to put the price up another dollar.

—The Kilauea crater, in the Sandwich Islands, is the largest active volcano in the world. Four thousand four hundred feet above the sea level there is an oval opening nine miles in circumference, with vertical sides 1,000 feet deep, and covered at the bottom with a lake of liquid lava. Around the edge and from the midst of this fiery lake 51 conical craters send forth jets of boiling lava.

—Mrs. Hiller, the eccntric possessor of $5,000,000, married for the second time her coachman, at Wilmington, on Sunday. She made him change his name to that of her former husband, Dr. Hiller. The wedding occupied 14 coaches, drawn by gray horses. All the neighbors in the village turned out and cheered the happy couple. No presents were allowed. At first Archbishop Williams refused to allow the ceremony to be performed, but finally yielded.

—The chapel built by the late Father Mollinger, at Pittsburg, and the ground with his dwelling house and stable, are about to be transferred to Father Duffner, the present pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Name. The relics are included. The price is to be $30,000. A valuation of $250,000 was put on them by Father Mollinger, but later the relics were appraised at less than $13,000, and the chapel is of light value except for the purpose for which it was erected.

Every buggy sold by agents has several dollars added to the manufacturer's price. We are manufacturers, and have no agents. For twenty years have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways, if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for two years. Anyone who can write can order a buggy or harness from us as well as pay from $10 to $50 for some middle man to order it for them. We give no credit, and save one price only. Why do you pay two profits on your carriages and harness. Why do you pay some one $10 to $50 for ordering these things, when you can do it and save this money? You run no risk. We let you see the goods before you accept them. We pay all the freight if we fail to suit. Over twenty years ago we commenced to sell in this way, and would not be in business now if we had not suited. 64 page catalogue free. Address

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS M'F'G CO
Elkhart, Indiana.

MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

HEART DISEASE 20 YEARS.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEAR SIRS: For 20 years I was troubled with heart disease. Would frequently have falling spells and smothering at night. Had to sit up or get out of bed to breathe. Had pain in my left side and back most of the time; at last I became dropsical. I was very nervous and nearly worn out. The least excitement would cause me to faint I was also much troubled with fluttering. For the last fifteen years I could not sleep on my left side or back until began taking your *New Heart Cure*. I had not taken it very long until I felt much better, and I can now sleep on either side or back without the least discomfort. I have no pain, smothering, dropsy, no wind on stomach or other disagreeable symptoms. I am able to do all my own housework without any trouble and consider myself cured.

Elkhart, Ind. 1888. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

It is now four years since I have taken any medicine. Am in better health than I have been in 40 years. I honestly believe that *Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure* saved my life and made me a well woman. I am now 62 years of age, and am able to do a good day's work.

May 29th, 1892. MRS. ELMIRA HATCH.

THOUSANDS CURED

Sold on a Positive Guarantee.

DR. MILES' PILLS, 50 DOSES 25 CTS.

SOLD BY DR. T. J. DAVISON, EBENSBURG.

Garfield Tea Overcomes Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, Impure Blood, Piles. Sample Free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 218 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

B. & B.

All-Wool Plain Serges

FOR SPRING COSTUMES.

Are very desirable, stylish and, besides, are full of service.

Of these desirable stuffs we're showing elaborate designs—the most for the money in Woolens we've yet seen.

Here's the story—

ALL WOOL SERGES.

28 inches wide, 50 cents.
40 inches wide, 50 cents.
46 and 50 inches wide, 75 cents.
50 inches wide, $1.00.
50 inches wide, $1.25.
52 inches wide, $1.50.

These are in are in all the new spring colorings, and of the wide ones (48 to 52 in.) but five yards required for full suit.

Also, note one case All-Wool

WIDE WALE CHEVIOTS,

58 inches wide, in full line of colors.

45 Cents.

And the price you'll find less than these fabrics are usually sold at.

If you'll write us for SAMPLES of DRY GOODS you contemplate buying, and will compare qualities, styles and prices, you'll soon discover, we know, how much its to your INTEREST AND PROFIT to send us your

LETTER ORDERS.

Catalogue free. Write for copy.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

GOOD - HARD - BRICK

AND A CAR LOAD OF

PATENT WALL PLASTER

A CAR LOAD OF

JUST RECEIVED AT

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

Mch17.2m

Mountain House

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Davis & Loth er, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the neatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

☞Ladies waited on at their residences.

JAMES H. GANT, Proprietor

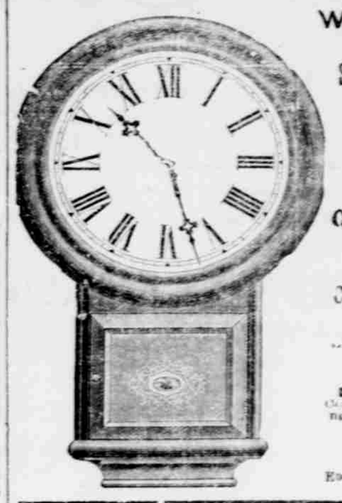
CANN'S KIDNEY CURE

CARL RIVINIUS,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—



Watches, Clocks

—JEWELRY,—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches, In Key and Stem Winders.

A LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ALL WORK GUARANTEED.☜

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

THE BEST PLACE IN ALTOONA

TO BUY CLOTHING IS AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S,

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Where you will find a complete line of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suitings in all styles and qualities.

OVERCOATS!

for Men and Boys, for Style and Finish can not be beat for the price Furnishing Goods, Hats and caps,

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS

in endless varieties. You are invited to call and see us when in the city and we will do you good.

JOHN McCONNELL,

ALTOONA, PENNA.

SPRING. 1893. SPRING.

Our Spring Stock is now here. We are now ready to show the most complete Assortment of

Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

in the county. We have all the New Shades and Shapes in Hats. Our Clothing needs to be seen to be appreciated.

It will pay you to come and see us as we will save you money

Very Respectfully Yours,

C. A. SHARBAUGH,

CARROLLTOWN, - - - PA.

EBENSBURG

Marble and Granite Works,

J. WILKINSON & SON, PROPRIETORS,

—DEALERS IN—

Monuments, Headstones, Vaults and Sarcophagis, Marble and Marbleized Slate Mantels, Cemetery Fencing of all kinds. Also Iron Fencing for public buildings and dwellings.

Purchasers will find our prices the lowest when they consider the class of work manufacture. We also buy by the car-load and give customers the advantage of reduced freight.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

SETTING OF WORK.

"QUINN'S,"

New White Front Building, 113 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

New Stock of DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND CARPETS. Call to see us when in town.

JAMES QUINN.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware, Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

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HOTEL LEGRANDE.

H. J. SHETTIG, Proprietor.

Located at DuBois, Pa., near the B. R. & P. Railway Depot. We always endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

DO you need Job Printing? If so, give the FREEMAN a trial order.

JUST RECEIVED!

—A LARGE LOT—

Boots & Shoes

—BOUGHT AT—

Sheriff's Sale!

—FROM THE STOCK OF—

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

The public invited to call. Prices away down.

JNO. LLOYD & SONS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that he has been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court to distribute the fund in the hands of P. J. Parrish and Chas. Quinn, executors of Mary T. Northkey, deceased, as showed by their first and final account. I will sit at the Attorneys' Room in the Court House, Ebensburg, Pa., on FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all parties interested may attend or otherwise be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

H. H. MYERS, Auditor.

March 24, 1893.

H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - APRIL 7, 1893.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The trout fishing season begins on the 15th inst.

—Mrs. W. Perry, of Coalport, is visiting friends in this place.

—Mr. M. L. Leary, of Chest Springs, was in town on Thursday.

—The frame work for a new cottage is erected in Lovel Park.

—Congressman J. D. Hicks, of Altoona, was in town on Tuesday.

—Mr. Harry Miller is now working in Cassidy's shaving parlor.

—A new roof is being put on the Christian church in this place.

—Mr. James Sharbaugh, of Carroll township, visited Ebensburg on Monday.

—County Surveyor Henry Scanlan, of Carrolltown, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. James Biter, of Loretto, was in town on Monday attending to some business.

—Mr. James P. McCanse, of St. Augustine, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Mrs. Magdalena Soissong, of Carrolltown, died at her home in that place on Saturday.

—Ex-Sheriff Joseph A. Gray, of Carroll township, was in town for a few hours on Monday.

—Mrs. Lizzie Owens, of East Liberty, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Pryce, in this place.

—The family and household goods of J. F. McKenrick, Esq., arrived here on Wednesday.

—Capt. Thomas Davis has the frame work for a new house put up on his premises in the west ward.

—An Adams express office has been established at Carrolltown with Mr. Ed. Sharbaugh as agent.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Pryce, of this place, was very ill for several days last week, but is now recovering.

—Rev. Father Deasy was laid up for several days last week with the mumps but is rapidly improving.

—Mr. Andrew Eckenrode, one of Carrolltown's enterprising merchants spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Messrs. McMullen & Severn are building a harness and sadler shop on Mr. Luke Weakland's lot in the west ward.

—The steam shovel on the new railroad was given a job and put to work on Wednesday in the cut near Huntley's dam.

—Rev. Grow, of Iowa has accepted a call from this Christian church in this place and will occupy the pulpit on Sunday the 16th.

—Hon. John Fenlon has removed his law office to Mrs. Hutchinson's building on High street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Kennedy.

—Mr. D. H. Zahm, of this place, who had been fireman on the branch for a number of years has been promoted and is now an engineer.

—Mrs. Ed. O'Brien, of Lilly, who has been seriously ill for several months is improving, and her many friends soon expect to see her well again.

—The borough father have contracted with the electric light company of this place, for 15 arc lights to burn all night for the sum of $85 each per year.

—Mr. George H. Roberts and his sister, Miss Bird, and Mr. J. B. Denny, of this place, attended the funeral of Mrs. John H. Clark, at Johnstown, on Monday.

—Mr. Thomas H. Holst arrived here on monday and is getting Maple Park ready for the summer season. He will open up the house for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

—The house of Isaac Detweeler in Coopersdale caught fire on the roof on Monday last, but being discovered in time, the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

—Mr. Chas. Callihan, of Braddock, came to Ebensburg, on Sunday last to see his daughter, Eleanor, who has been quite ill at the home of her grandparents, but finding her much improved, returned home on Monday.

—Jacob Berkey, 88 years old, a resident of Johnstown, died at the residence of his daughter in that city, on Sunday morning last. Mr. Berkey was a resident of Somerset county, but has resided in Johnstown for the past nine years.

—Mrs. A. E. Bender, of the Cambria House, on Tuesday last made a mistep going down stairs carrying a child, and fell to the floor below. She received a severe cut on the hip and had a tooth knocked out but the child escaped injury.

—The public schools close this (Thursday) evening, with an entertainment. An interesting program has been prepared which no one should fail to hear. Proceeds for the benefit of the school library. Seats on sale at James' drug store.

—The county commissioners of Blair county have reduced the county tax one-half mill, making the rate four mills on the dollar, that being the same rate as the present state tax. Three mills are for county purposes and one mill for the new almshouse.

—Contractor McFadden's dinkey locomotive used last fall at the tunnel near Carrolltown was brought to this place on Tuesday and will be used for hauling the clay from the steam shovel. The locomotive was loaded on a truck and brought to this place by rail.

—On Monday evening the Ebensburg borough council met and made the following appointments; treasurer, John F. Tibbott; weighmaster, E. C. Parrish; Policeman, Schuyler Davis; water superintendent, R. L. Thomas; Solicitor, Alvin Evans, Esq.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, of Johnstown, was brought to jail on Tuesday to answer a charge of bigamy, preferred by her husband, John Dunn. According to her husband's story he married Elizabeth in Carbon county on the 11th of January, 1883, and on the 18th of August, 1892, she married James Kelly in Johnstown.

—Nickel is a modern metal. It was not in use or known until 1715. It has now largely taken the place of silver in plated ware, and as an alloy with steel it is superior to any other metal, for it is not only non-corrodible itself, but it transfers the same quality to steel; even when combined as low as 5 per cent. it prevents oxidation.

—The Lecture of Rev. Father Lehming on "Mary Queen of Scotts" in the Church of the Holy Name, on Wednesday night was attended by a large audience who were much pleased with the lecture and views accompanying it. Father Lehming is a pleasing speaker and the views shown represented some of the finest scenery in the Old World.

—Judge Landis in the Blair county license court on Friday last, directed the hotel-keepers to discontinue their free lunch counters and to replace their delapidated buildings with more commodious hotel structures or lose their licenses. There were eighty-six applications and forty-three licenses were granted. Twenty hotels in the county must close their bars this year.

—It has been suggested that it would be a good idea for the school directors in considering plans for the erection of a new school building to consider the advisability of erecting a three story building and utilizing the third story for an exhibition hall. The new school building should have every modern convenience.

—The Johnstown steam laundry, owned and operated by Alexander Bros., was burned to the ground early Saturday morning. The loss on machinery and supplies was $3,500. Insurance $1,600. The building, a two-story frame, was owned by Robert P. Linton. It was not insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—On Monday afternoon a spark from a locomotive set fire to the dry grass in a field, a short distance east of Kaylor's station and communicated to the fences. A bucket brigade under the command of Mr. Philip Sanders did some very lively work in tearing down fences and carrying water and soon had the fire checked.

—Fifteen tramps broke into Albert Willirmson's house west of Gallitzin last Wednesday night and took $19 in money and the contents of a child's money bank, which amounted to 88. Officer Rhodes captured four who were supposed to be with them, but there was no evidence on which to hold them and they were let go.

—On Sunday afternoon Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, discovered the mantle in his library on fire, and after considerable work succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done. The timely discovery prevented a disastrous conflagration, as the houses in that neighborhood are close together and all frame buildings. The fire originated from a defective flue.

—Frank Delosier, an aged resident of Cambria county, is lying seriously ill at the residence of his son-in-law, J. Edward McMullen, 601 First avenue. There is scarcely any hope of his recovery. His daughter, Mrs. Celie McCarthy, of Philipsburg, who had been by his bedside, was called to her home on Friday evening by the serious illness of her child, a girl aged 4 years.—*Altoona Times.*

—On Wednesday Reservoir mountain, within sight of Hollidaysburg was a mass of flames, and the final outcome problematical, owing to the prevailing high winds. The fire originated on Loop mountain and the flames, carried by a hurricane, leaped the Juniata river to Reservoir mountain. There has been much destruction of farm property and Pennsylvania railroad workmen are now fighting the flames on the mountain side and it is believed have the fire under control.

—Suit was brought at Pottsville, on Tuesday, against the Schuylkill county commissioners for juror's fees, amounting to $1,350 due ten jurors who served with the coroner last spring in investigating the cause of the disaster at York Farm colliery last spring, when fifteen men were burned to death by an explosion of gas. The jurors served ninety days and claim $1.50 per day, while the commissioners offer to settle for $35 each. Two jurors accepted their proposition.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* of Tuesday says: A Wilkesbarre lawyer named Williams, representing a large coal company, made application at the land department yesterday for the warrants for two triangular pieces of land between the original surveys in Adams township, Cambria county. This land has been improved for a number of years, but the title appears to be still in the commonwealth. It is underlaid with bituminous coal and embraces about twenty-five acres.

—The Bellefonte Furnace Company's plant, the Collins Brothers Company's plant, the Collins brothers principal owners, which has been idle for three years, has been fixed up and will be blown in on the 15th of April. All their mines six in number, are already in operation getting in stock. The most of the iron manufactured by this company is purchased by the Pennsylvania railroad and used in making steel rails. Nearly one thousand men will be given employment.

—William D. Woods, a blacksmith employed in the lower shops at Altoona, was killed in Levan's yard, below Fourth street on Monday. He was riding on an engine and while in the act of alighting, fell across the track, and three trucks passed over him, killing him instantly. The coroner was notified but after investigating the matter, deemed an inquest unnecessory, as the death was purely accidental. The body was taken to Undertaker Lafferty's where is was prepared for burial.

—On Tuesday afternoon the high wind fanned into flames some smouldering embers of fire that had been left in the sugar camp of Mr. Evan Bennet, in Cambria township, a coup'e of miles west of town, and the fire getting into the dry grass, traveled across the fields, into the fences and only the prompt work of the people of the vicinity checked its progress towards the buildings of Mr. Harry Pryce and others. Several hundred rails were destroyed before the fire was gotten under control.

—There are quite extensive preparations being made throughout the Centre-Clearfield coal fields for a greatly increased output during the spring months. Two branch roads, one by the Beech Creek and one by the Pennsylvania are being built, and the mines are being opened by the Berwing-White Coal Company, Wigton & Sons, Good & Co., and the Lehigh Valley. Wigton & Sons are sinking two shafts to the "B" vein on Black Hawk run, and will operate the mine 280 feet under ground.

—On Monday afternoon a coal miner residing near Bellvernon, Westmoreland county, took a lighted miner's lamp and entered the closet where a part of a keg of powder was sitting. A spark from the lamp fell into the explosive and the result begars description. All the children were more or less burned; the room and furniture terribly wrecked, and the boy who had ignited the powder was so badly burned that the flesh fell from his bones and he was bleached beyond recognition. A physician was called and administered to his sufferings and it is believed that he will recover.

—On Monday night about midnight Christian Good died in Jackson township, being within four days of 83 years old. He resided on the farm where he died ever since he was a young man. He was married twice, his first wife's maiden name being Gossard. His second wife, who survives him, is a sister of Stephen Stutzman, of Upper Yoder township. The surviving children of the first wife are John, who lives near Ebensburg; Jacob, of Rosedale, ann Aaron, of Wilmore. Three children of the second wife survive, namely: George, of Johnstown; Hannah, wife of George Gillin, who resides on the old farm, and David of Conemaugh. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

—A meeting of the Two Hundred and Ninth regiment was held at the Park Hotel Friday morning. All the routine business was transacted and the following officers were elected: President, Lieutenant Russel Karns, Company E, Laporte; Vice President, Sergeant A. Y. Jones, Company C, Renova; Secretary, William A. Jones, Ebensburg; Assistant Secretary, Sergeant G. Sterner, Company E, Bloomsburg; Treasurer, Lieutenant R. R. Craighead, Company A., Boiling Springs; Executive Committee, W. M. Blaney, Company, I, York; A. J. Meredith, Company K, Lebanon; and Henry Byrne, Company A, Harrisburg.—*Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.*

—One of the principal industries in this neighborhood at the present time is the buying of brown sugar at 4 cents a pound and syrup at 40 cents per gallon and manufucturing out of them pure maple sugar and selling it at 12 to 16 cents per pound, and maple syrup at $1.00 to $1.25 per gallon. The days for good old fashioned, honest maple syrup and sugar seem to be over.

—Messrs. James Wilkinson & Son, the well-known marble dealers in this place, have a new advertisement in this week's FREEMAN. The firm is so well known and their reputation for fine work and low prices so long established that it is scarcely necessary to tell our readers that if they have any work in their line, Messrs. Wilkinson & Son's establishment is the place to go to. They always have a large amount of finished work on hand to inspect and choose from which is worth a visit even if you do not want to purchase.

—Mrs. Susan Clark, wife of John H. Clark, proprietor of the Callan House at Cresson, died at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Clark, in Pittsburg, on Friday morning. Mrs. Clark had been ill for some time past and about a month ago went to Pittsburg in the hope that a change would be beneficial. A day or two before her death it was believed she was improving but a sudden relapse on Friday ended her life. Mrs. Clark was a daughter of the late Ex-Sheriff Robert P. Linton and was born in Johnstown fifty-three years ago. She was a sister of the late Col. John P. Linton, William Linton, Peter Linton and Mrs. Charles Moore, all of whom are deceased. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Miss Jessie. Mrs. Clark had a large circle of acquaintances in Cambria county all of whom will sincerely mourn her death. Her remains were interred in Grand View cemetery, at Johnstown on Monday.

Collision near Kittanning Point.

A rear-end collision by which one man was killed, another painfully bruised, and four locomotives and twenty-nine cars were wrecked occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad a short distance west of Kittanning Point, on the eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains, at an early hour on Sunday morning. Although the wreck was a large one the delay to passenger travel was not great. There was, however, a general suspension of freight for several hours. Three freight trains, two empty engines, and a broken freight train were mixed up in the accident.

A broken freight train was standing at that point, and had sent back a flagman. The first train, two empty engines, and another freight were stopped, but the third freight did not receive the signal in time to stop and it went crashing into the two freights and empty engines ahead, causing a terrific shock. All the engines were wrecked, the one belonging to the last freight train going over the bank. Twenty-nine cars were also destroyed.

Brakeman Perry B. Hull, of the second freight, was standing between the fourth and fifth cars on his train when the collision occurred. He had no opportunity to escape, but was caught between the cars and instantly killed. His remains were taken to the home of the deceased at New Florence. Mr. Hull was about 21 years of age. Conductor M. Mowery, of the same train, was badly bruised by falling from his train while it was in motion, but fortunately escaped without any bones being broken. He was able to return to his home in Derry on one of the morning trains. The other trainmen escaped by jumping.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, April 5, 1893:

Daniel B. Adams and Iona S. Conner, West Taylor township.

Peter Fitz and Josepha Billich, Johnstown.

Mike Hoffner and Annie Biros, Johnstown.

Edwin M. Binder and Amelia Bearer, Spangler.

John H. Mulvehill, Johnstown, and Eugenia Fitzpatrick, Morrellville.

Thomas Snowball and Clarissa Moore, South Fork.

George L. Wilson, Coopersdale, and Ida M. Lego, Johnstown.

Alfred L. Miller, Dunlo, and Malinda A. Pringle Summerhill.

Edward J. Luther and Annie C. Mills, Ebensburg.

Ludwig Annanias and Gutlebe Sendzick, Ehrenfeld.

Allen Mishler and Mary Miller, Cambria county.

J. Harvey Adams and Nettie Henderson, Coopersdale.

Ignots Krawooskey and Francena Muscavage, Tunnelhill.

Joseph H. Turgoon and Elizabeth Appleyard, Ehrenfeld.

Removal of the Blairsville Shops.

Every citizen of Indiana county will learn with regret of the contemplated removal of the Blairsville railroad shops. There appears to be no doubt about the serious consideration of the subject of removing the shops to a point near Johnstown, and in all probability Sheridan station will be selected. The railroad officials are very chary about giving any news, but our information leads us to believe that the removal of the shops has been decided upon. It will result in the loss of over 1,000 population in our county, and a large volume of business. It means not only the loss of the shops and employes, but the headquarters or terminus of the West Penn division will also be changed to the same point, and that means the removal of all the trainmen, engineers and firemen—in fact all the entire railroad population will eventually be compelled to leave their homes in Blairsville and move to the new terminus.

The removal of the shops, it is said, is the work of a number of prominent officials of the Pennsylvania railroad who have purchased the land around Sheridan station several years ago. Whether it was purchased for the the railroad company or for their own benefit, we are not informed, but it is surmised it was for their own benefit.—*Indiana Democrat.*

Irvona Items.

Frank Yokum, of Nossville, Huntingdon county, is visiting friends in town.

Several of our young folks took in the dance at Coalport on Monday evening.

Will Michaels returned home from West Virginia last Saturday.

P. Woodford whose parents reside near Irvona was killed on a drive at Mahaffey Sunday morning. Funeral Monday afternoon from the residence of his sister at Coalport.

Noel Bros. purchased a half interest in the livery at Coalport. Ans. the junior member of the firm in this place will conduct the business at the former place.

Harry Bowman our worthy constable succeeded in arresting several parties who are in the habit of raising rackets whenever there is anything going on. Let the good work go on.

A. J. Noel, one of Hastings prominent business men, stopped over night here on his way from Philadelphia, where he had been purchasing his stock of spring goods.

Quite a number of our carpenters are going to Spangler and Patton the coming summer. We wish them luck.

Mr. Harrie, leader of the Irvona brass band, burchased a fine new organ. F.

Married.

LUTHER—MILLS.—Married at the Church of the Holy Name, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday April 3, 1893, by Rev. Father Deasy, Mr. E. J. Luther and Miss Annie Mills, both of Ebensburg.

Another Collision.

A rear end collision, in which six men were injured, one of whom has since died and another is fatally hurt, took place on a sharp curve, near Packsaddle, on Tuesday morning at 2.45 o'clock. Extra freight No. 1,614, in charge of Conductor David Ankney and Engineer Harry Brantlinger, of Derry, was running at a high rate of speed. An Altoona and a Pittsburg crew were ahead. Engineer Brantlinger could see the Pittsburg crew but failed to see the Altoona crew until his engine crashed into extra No. 1,302, in charge of Conductor P. S. Williams. Engine 1614 was smashed and eight cars demplished. Two flagmen were all that were left to pick up the injured men whose names are as follows: Brakeman John, better known as "Jack" Snowden, of Bennington, Pa., so badly burned and scalded that he died at 8 o'clock; Conductor David Ankney, of Derry, right arm broken, left hand mashed and right eye torn out. He was otherwise badly hurt and will hardly recover; Conductor P. S. Williams, right hand mashed and cut about head and body; Flagman G. W. Miller, badly cut about the head and body; Engineer Harry Brantlinger, of Derry, nose broken, head cut and arms and shoulders badly bruised; Fireman A. W. Mahan, of Derry, head and face badly cut and legs bruised. Drs. James A. Fulton, of New Florence, and Cline and Kimball, of Derry, were telegraphed and very soon arrived on special engines. The injured were tenderly cared for and their wounds dressed, after which they were brought to Derry, arriving there about 7 o'clock. Brakeman Snowden, the dead man, was aged 23 years, and was married; Conductor Ankey is aged 50 years and married; Conductor Williams is aged 45 and married; Fireman A. W. Mahan is aged 23 years and is single; Flagman G. W Miller is aged aged 35 years and married and Engineer Brantlinger about 28 years.

Tracks Without Joints.

JOHNSTOWN, March 30.—Many years ago Prof. Thomas discovered a means of welding metal by the passage of an electric current of a peculiar nature through it. Amoung the first to adopt the new process was the Johnson Company of this city. The company has undertaken the enlargement of its use, and as a result, Johnstown has to-day the largest electric welding plant in the world.

Among the uses predicated by engineers was that of welding rails in tracks in continuous length, and so doing away with joints. It has, however, been held that it would be dangerous to apply the process without providing for the expansion and contraction that occurs in railroad tracks. The Johnson company have for many years been going through a series of experiments bearing upon this point and believe that they have overcome all the difficulties. As a result, there is to-day standing in the yard of the company a tool known as a joint welder. It resembles a car, but is much more massive than the ordinary electric car. This car takes its current from the overhead wires by means of a trolley and conducts it to the rails beneath. The first track test of the new process will be made in Johnstown, and before many days it is expected to be at work welding together the first really continuous track that has been constructed.

Diseases Among Cattle.

The outbreak of a mysterious and deadly disease among cattle at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, has been brought to the notice of Secretary Edge, of the state board of agriculture. He will investigate the matter at once. The symptoms, as stated to the board's Westmoreland county agent, are not such as would enable Secretary Edge to recognize the malady, nor do they agree with those of any recognized disease. The animals are thoroughbred shorthorns and already the loss has been quite heavy.

The secretary is also supervising the destruction of a number of horses near Indiana, diseased with glanders. The contagion has lurked in the neighborhood for some time unsuspected by the local veterinarians, and it is uncertain how many animals have been infected.

Obituary.

SHORT.—Died at his home in Carroll township on Sunday, April 2nd, 1893, Mr. Felix Short, in the 94th year of his age.

Mr. Short was born in Ireland on the 10th of June, 1799, and came to this country in 1832, landing in New York. After working in different places he came to Cambria county in 1840 and purchased a piece of land in Carroll township, where he began to open up a farm. By thrift and industry he cleared out a piece of land in the unbroken wilderness, yearly adding to his clearing until in his old age he had a fine farm, with good buildings, well-stocked and had reared a family to honor and bless their parents. Mr. Short was of a kind and genial disposition, full of anecdotes and native wit, and nothing gave him more pleasure than to meet his friends in a social chat and tell of the trials of the early settlers in their struggles to gain a foothold in Cambria county. He was a good man. May his soul rest in peace.

The Use and Abuse of Whiskey

This subject could be dwelt upon to a considerable length and yet much remain untold, but all agree that the use, the proper use of pure rye whiskey is an absolute necessity, especially so now, when nature insists upon being stimulated. All regular physicians prescribe rye whiskey, and justly claim that Klein's Silver Age and Duquesne Whiskies are most reliable. They do this not only because they have tried them, but because the leading hospitals use them—find them the best stimulants in the world. Silver age sells for $1.50 and Duquesne for $1.25 per full quart.

For sale by J. Ludwig & Son, Johnstown.

Miscellaneous Notices.

HOUSE FOR RENT.
A seven room plastered house in Carroll township, convenient to Carrolltown. Inquire of the subscriber. JAMES SHARBAUGH.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in April, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President.
LESTER LAMMER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
One pair heavy draught horses, well mated. 8 and 9 years old. Will sell cheap
J. W. SHARBAUGH,
Mch.17.3t. Carrolltown.

$25.00 REWARD will be paid to anyone furnishing evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons breaking into any school houses or injuring any school property in Munster township.
JAS. A. FARFISH, P. J. SANDERS,
Secretary. President.
April 7, 1893.

IF you are wanting Books, Stationary, Booklets, Dolls, Games, Toys, Novelties, School Supplies, Rubber Boots or Shoes, etc., etc., you can have your wants supplied by a visit to C. T. Roberts' store, Ebensburg. Although an old established one, it is abreast of the times and always well filled with goods of all kinds. An exchange library has been started at this store, wherein for 5 and 10 cents you can rent most any book you want to read. Any book or anything else not in stock procured for you at once. Everything sold at lowest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself. You never saw such a large and elegant stock in Ebensburg.

Drunkenness or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
aug19.1y. 185 Race St., Cincinnati O.

NOTICE is hereby given that following application for the transfer of license has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions and will be presented to the Court for its consideration on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

Geo. Yeckley & Co., for the license of Geo. Yeckley, Jr., Gallitzin borough.

J. C. DARBY,
March 24, 1893. Clerk Q. S.

BALTZELLS'

NO description can do justice to the Trimmed Hats, they are so numerous, so various and so elaborate, but there are styles to suit everybody. A cream chip plaque with brown velvet trimmings and bandeau of pink crushed roses is a very stylish affair, so is a black fancy braid with satin ribbons and violets. A cottage bonnet in gilt and pearls, fluted lace aigrettes, magenta, crushed roses and velvet ties is an exquisite affair. Another close bonnet in gilt and jet, jeweled studdings, black lace aigrettes and crushed roses bandeau, is equally attractive. An English Turban in irredescent straw with wings of magenta velvet and rolled brim front, side trimming and violets, is charming. A broad brim cream leghorn with gripure crown and facings, cream plumes and Atastian bows of cream, is a dream of beauty. So is a reseda placque with black lace aigrette and pink roses and a Child's Continental in cream lace and ribbons. A Toque with Oak crown, black beads, a berry wreath and scarlet ties, is strikingly pretty. We have not the space to continue descriptions. You are invited to come and see the most elegant and beautiful millinery display this city has seen this season. Having won the lead in choice and stylish millinery in the past we have no notion of yielding it, therefore have taken special pains to select a stock this season that is perfect in rich material, style and variety.

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

O. D. P.

Relief Statement !

FOLLOWING is a list of persons receiving relief from the county:

	Per month.
JOHNSTOWN.	
Bridget Sheehan	$3 00
Mary Sheehan	3 00
Sheiah Gallagher	3 00
Ellen Golden	3 00
Mrs. Kinney	2 00
Mary O'Donnell	3 00
Mrs. Swatman	2 00
Lizzie Wentz	2 00
Bridget McColgan	2 00
Mary T. Kelly	3 00
Mrs. O'Marra	3 00
Cath. Sullivan	3 00
Mrs. Imler	3 00
John Edmiston	4 00
Sarah Baldwin	3 00
Sarah Cavadaugh	3 00
Mrs. Hughes' children	4 00
Mrs Sarver	2 00
Mary Barry	3 0
Cath. Knapp	2 00
Mary McFall	3 00
Elizabeth Marsh	2 00
Mrs. Woodhead	3 00
Bridget O'Neill	3 00
Margaret Mixel	4 00
Adam Vogle	2 00
E. C. Hammers	3 00
Ann Brown	4 00
Ann Jackson	3 00
Ann Sullivan	3 00
Robert Glenn	5 00
Caroline Aldridge	3 00
Susan Butts	3 00
John C. Gates	3 00
Mrs. Long	2 00
Charles Haber	3 00
Mrs. Lindsey	3 00
Margaret Dall	3 00
Mrs. Roberts	2 00
Mary Ford	2 00
Mrs McCarthy	2 00
Cath. Kelly	6 00
Susan Waters	2 00
Ellen Morrison	2 00
Ellen Lee	2 00
Cath. Conway	3 00
Rebecca Sherbine	4 00
Lizzie Hacket	3 00
Herman Kiemmyer	2 00
Fred. Reamer	3 00
Elizabeth Thompson	2 00
Sig Dommyer	2 00
Sarah Jordan	3 00
Flora Zerber	3 00
Matilda Rankin	3 00
Cyntha Miller	2 00
Margaret Warner	3 00
Elizabeth Walters	2 00
Grace McConiogue	2 00
Wm. Mirgle	4 00
Mrs. Goggin	2 00
ST. AUGUSTINE.	
Mrs. Isabella McGuire	7 00
ASHVILLE.	
Agnes Wills	6 00
LILLY.	
Mrs. S. Owens	4 00
Mrs. Hagan	4 00
Mrs. Annie Brown	3 00
Wm. Conwell	5 00
Mrs. Alice Murray	5 00
GALLITZIN.	
Mrs. Hanson	2 00
John Free	3 00
James Gillan	3 00
Pat Malone	3 00
NICKTOWN.	
John Keith	5 00
Mrs. Hefle	2 00
Peter Huffman	3 00
PORTAGE.	
Mrs. Silas Long	5 00
Mrs. Church	2 00
Thomas Parrish	5 00
WILMORE.	
Mrs. Dugan	6 00
LORETTO.	
Peter Hall	4 00
Haden McGuire	7 00
Ed. Mullen	7 00
Mickey Dawson	6 00
Julia Fagan	2 00
John Stevens	3 00
John C. Maloy	2 00
CHEST SPRINGS	
Ignatius Miller	3 00
Amelia Urban	5 00
ST. BONIFACE.	
Mrs. Susan Miller	6 00
Mrs. Wm. Rager	6 00
Mrs. Dawson	3 00
Mrs. Mooney	4 00
Mrs. Eva Johnston	3 00
Mrs. Dennis McCawley	6 00
Scott Barns	6 00
FALLEN TIMBER.	
Mrs. F. Gallaugher	4 00
Mrs. Emma Youngkin	4 00
SOUTH FORK.	
Mrs. Rebecca Hutzel	4 00
Mrs. Seddle	3 00
CARROLLTOWN.	
Wm. Myers	6 00
EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.	
Mrs. Joseph James	3 00
Mrs. Reese	3 00
Louis Hoover	3 00
Mary Gray	3 00
Ann Jones	3 00

RAPHAEL RITE, JOHN LONG, S. W. MILLER, } Poor Directors.

April 7, 1893.

P. R. R. SCHEDULE.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express	6 30 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 23 a m
Day Express	11 54 a m
Altoona Express	1 40 p m
Mail Express	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Express	8 27 a m
Pacific Express	8 45 a m
Way Passenger	2 36 p m
Mail Train	4 26 p m
Johnstown Express	8 24 p m

Ebensburg Branch.

Trains leaves as follows: 7.30, 10.25 a. m., and 3.35 p. m and arrive at Cresson at 8.20, 10.50 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.30, 11.27 a. m and 5.20 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.10 a. m. and 12.01 and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Irvona at 6.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.40 a. m. and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.00 a m. and 6.38 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Cresson every Sunday at 9.30 a m and 5.18 p. m., arriving at Irvona at 11.10 a. m and 6.00 p. m.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale in Lily borough, Cambria county, Pa., his Hotel, with Brewery attached; Two fine Houses, Stable, and all necessary Outbuildings on the premises. The House is licensed now. For further particulars call on or address the proprietor, THEODORE SELL.
Lily, Pa., Oct 24, 1892.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm; large profits, quick sale. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y.

WE ARE

=LEADERS !=

IN FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

THIS WEEK YOU CAN HAVE

Good flour at $1.19 per sack; best corn and oats chop at $1.19; good coffee, 22c.; currants, 7 pounds for 25c.; good laundry soap, 10 pieces for 25c.; sugar, 21 pounds for $1.00.

A Big Fall in Dry Goods.

Best calicoes at 6 and 7 cents; muslin, bleached and unbleached, 4½ and 7 cents; Ginghams, 5 and 6 cents; cloth, in gray, brown and green, 30 to 35 cents; Cashmere in all colors, 30 to 35 cents; red flannel, 20 cents; good toweling 4½ cents.

☞ The above stock has been reduced 25 per cent.

Our Stock of Ladies' Coats
Sold Almost For Nothing.

Coats.....former price $6.00, now $3.00
Coats.....former price 5.00, now 3.00
Coats.....former price 9.50, now 5.98

FUR - TRIMMED - COATS,
Reduced from $12 to $7.50.

Misses' Coats in Plain and Box-Pleated, light and dark colors, in all sizes, can be bought from

$3.50 TO $6.00

Gents' Neckwear at 19c., regular 50c. goods.

☞ For next two weeks we will sell TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAIRS PANTS—Worsted, Cheviots, All-Wool Cassimeres, at one price,

$2.97

A PAIR—NO MATTER WHAT COLOR YOU WANT WE HAVE.

Also, do not forget that we are now offering our entire stock of Children's, Boys' and Men's Overcoats at half price.

Good All-Wool Black and Brown

BEAVER -:- COATS !

$7.00; FORMER PRICE, $14.00.

Boys' Blue and Black Chinchilla Coats.

$4.00,

Former price, $8.00.

Children's Cape Coats in big Plaids or Stripes, $1.75; former price, $3.50.

☞ These goods must go and there is a good chance for buyers.

Men's Heavy-Weight Gray or Red

UNDERWEAR.

95c. per suit, former price, $1.50.

LADIES'

Fine Dress Shoes

at $1.25 to $2.00.

MEN'S

CALF SHOES,

In Congress or Lace, $1.75 to $2.25.

Misses' Dongola and Grain Spring Heel Shoes, $1.15. Child's Dongola and Grain Heel and Spring Heel at 75c.

Men's Fine Dress Shoes in Congress or Lace for $1.25.

500 PAIRS

MEN'S - BROGANS,

Solid Leather, Oak Top, Sole with Buckle, 95c. a pair, former price $1.35, the biggest offer ever made in Cambria county.

☞ Our Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS and VALISES is now ready for inspection.

☞ Come spend an hour with us.

ORTH & CO.,
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,
GALLITZIN, PENNA.

AUDITORS' settlement with the Supervisors of Chest township for year ending March 1, 1893:

JOHN NEDIMYER, Supervisor.

Dr.	
Balance due from last settlement	$215 09
To amount of duplicate	383 20
Received from license fund	171 00
Received from Commissioners	201 10
Order to balance account	23 61
	$993 70

Cr.	
Amount work done by taxables	$608 80
Orders redeemed	76 21
Paid Sebastian A. Kruise	50 00
Paid for dynamite	44 83
Paid for plank	13 80
Return of lands	17 02
Paid F. A. Shoemaker for professional services	15 00
Paid for smithing	18 10
Three trips to Ebensburg	9 00
Publishing statement two terms	10 00
Transfer of taxes to Sebastian A. Kruise	5 66
Paid for one axe and handle, and hammer and handle	2 55
Paid for one plow point and and nails	1 68
Exonerations	40
Personal services 69 days at $1.75 per day	120 75
	$993 70

SEBASTIAN A. KRUISE, Supervisor.

Dr.	
To amount of duplicat	$578 84
Received from John Nedimyer cash	50 00
Transfer of taxes from John Nedimyer	5 66
Received from Commissioners	100 00
Order to balance account	10 86
	$536 36

Cr.	
Amount of work done by taxables	$354 50
Three trips to Ebensburg	9 00
Paid for scoop	8 36
Paid for removing tools	2 75
Paid for dynamite	28 43
Paid for plank and work	16 77
Return of lands	9 75
Personal services 56 days at $1.75 per day	91 50
Exonerations	5 50
	$536 36

LIABILITIES.

Auditors and clerk	$ 18 00
Sebastian A. Kruise	101 86
John Nedimyer	25 31
Charles Rhody	2 00
John G. Gill	2 00
	$147 17

We, the undersigned auditors, do certify that the above is a true and correct statement.

JOHN G. GILL,
Attest: JOHN BAKER,
JOSEPH HIPPS, Clerk. CHARLES WARNER, Auditors.
March 31, 1893 3t.

STATEMENT of settlement with the supervisors of Dean township for year ending March 13, 1893:

JOHN CAULEY, Supervisor.

Dr.	
Work done by taxables	$261 53
Cash received on duplicate	404 28
Cash received unseated lands and license	503 65

NO CROWDING IN TEXAS.

Some Staggering Figures Regarding the Area of the Lone Star State.

A recently printed statement that the western states of America are becoming crowded is disproved by figures that, through various manipulations, tell a most wonderful story of the length and breadth of the magnificent empire lying west of the Mississippi river. Of the vast area of the larger western states, people who have not visited them and traveled over them have no comprehensive idea. Texas, the largest of the United States, has an area of 262,290 square miles. To the casual reader, says Kate Field's Washington, these figures mean but very little; they show, however, that the Lone Star state is more than fifty-four times as large as the state of Connecticut. If it were possible to run a railway train from Connecticut to Texas and back in a day, and if the train could take the entire population of the Nutmeg state, as given by the last census, at every trip, and, upon its return, there should be as many persons in the state as there were before the train left with its cargo, and if each one of these people were placed upon an acre of ground upon his arrival in Texas, the train would be obliged to make 224 trips, or to depopulate Connecticut 224 times, before accomplishing its mission, and then there would remain in Texas 703,808 empty acres. It may be of passing interest to know that such a train, made up of coaches twenty feet long, capable of accommodating fifty passengers each, would extend over a distance of more than fifty-six miles.

If the entire state of Texas were planted with corn and the hills were two feet apart and the rows were three feet apart, and if every man, woman and child in the state of Connecticut were set to work in the field to hoe the corn, and each person was able to and did hoe two hills in five minutes, it would take this army of laborers seven years, 280 days and seven hours to hoe every hill of corn in the state, laboring continuously day and night 365 days each year.

To those persons who have never stopped to consider how great a country they are living in these figures may be of interest. The man who fears that he could not elbow his way around in the crowded west without chafing the nap of his coat sleeves may gather some solace from the statement that the entire living population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 souls, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half-acre lot, and there would still remain 50,000,000 vacant family lots.

THE POWER OF WATER.

Constantly Working in One Form or Another to Destroy the Land.

A southern engineer contributes an article on "Geology and the Mississippi Problem" to the Engineering Magazine. In it he says:

"We find in water the only tireless agent that works in the modification of continents; and instead of being the great renovator of the land it is popularly conceived, it is the great destroyer. The destruction of ancient Rome has been attributed to time. But it was due simply to the moisture of the atmosphere working through chemical agencies. It was water, invisible but penetrating the very stones of the wonderful city, that caused her to crumble into ruins, and gave to modern Rome a grade greatly elevated above her ancient grade. But it works not alone in the cities and towns. There is not a hill on earth that has not been shorn of something of its altitude by this subtile force, and there is not a mountain on earth, if not fitfully renewed by volcanic action, that has not been compelled to lower its peak before this universal leveler of the exalted. It may be a dreadful thought, indeed, but we do not know absolutely that we are not dependent on the earthquake and the volcano for keeping our continental habitat above the level of the ocean; for water not only destroys, but it has the persistency and force to carry off to its burial place in the sea all that it has caused to perish. It may take a long time at its task, but, working either in its gaseous, its liquid, or its solid form, it seems to be the most persistent thing on earth, never perishing, and, however divided and invisible at times, always ready to unite its forces for a supreme effort at the degradation of a continent."

PITH AND POINT.

"DID the committee sky you, Dobbley?" "No, worse'n that; that they floored me. Sent the thing back," said the artist.—Vogue.

A VIOLINIST to be successful must keep up with the times. That is, he should always have something new on the string.—Rochester Democrat.

THE result of jumping at conclusions is markedly shown in those women readers who first turn to the back of the novel to see how the story turns out. —Philadelphia Times.

A SILLY QUESTION.—Harry (the barkeeper, to Empty Edwards, who has been dallying with the free lunch for some time)—"Say, don't you think you've eaten enough?" Empty Edwards—"See here, do I look like a man who has eaten enough?"—Puck.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL (breaking the news gently to the wife of a commercial traveler)—"Ahem! Madam, be calm! Your husband has met with a slight—that is to say, one of the front wheels of a passenger locomotive struck him on the cheek, and—" Wife—"Well, sir, you needn't come round here trying to collect damages. You won't get a penny from me. If your company can't keep its property out of danger, it'll have to take the consequences. You should have your engines insured."

PUFFS FROM THE ENGINE.

THE European locomotives have no headlights.

TWELVE leading locomotive works in this country built 1,703 locomotives in 1892, against 1,963 in 1891. Forty-eight of the principal car factories turned out 93,393 freight cars last year. Eighteen hundred and ninety was the year of maximum production so far.

A FREIGHT train in the arctic regions is a striking invention of Lieut. Peary's brain. This well-known traveler believes that an itinerary of a journey upon the inland ice of Greenland may be followed with precision and that rails for freight trains may be laid.

WITHIN a six-mile radius of Charing Cross, London, there are 270 miles of railway and 255 stations, and within a twelve-mile radius over 400 miles of line and 391 stations. The average number of passengers carried on a week-day by the public conveyances of London, including omnibuses, is 2,500,000. The total for last year was 777,000,000.

A Too "Fresh" Conductor.

"Where are you going, aunty?" asked a conductor on one of the incoming trains Saturday, of an elderly lady passenger.

The lady looked at him indignantly and the conductor stammered out: "You know that we always call elderly ladies 'aunty' out here."

"If you do," said the lady, severely, "you are very ill-bred and the railway company ought to employ men who know better."

The conductor retired in bad order and it was the conviction of those who heard the colloquy that he had been very properly sat upon.—Detroit Free Press.

The difference in women.

Some women are tireless in their home work. Some are tireless in their work for the church. They laugh, they sing, and are happy.

You remain at home broken-hearted, for you are utterly unable to make any effort whatever.

The horror of "Female Complaints" is upon you, you have that distressing "bearing-down" feeling, your back aches, you are nervous and despondent, don't care to move, want to be left alone, your digestion is bad, and you are wholly prostrated.

Ah! dear sister, don't you know that Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound* will reach the cause of all this trouble, and you will surely be well.

Don't hesitate. Get the remedy at once. It will cure you sure.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, Mass. Liver Pills, 25c.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Mareer, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your SARSAPARILLA, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumption. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases*, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

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HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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PRINCE OF OFFICE BOYS.

An Editor's Guardian Who Was Worth His Weight in Gold.

He was an office boy worthy of a place among heroes, albeit his lot was cast in the newspaper office of a western town, where enduring fame is crowded to the wall, says the Detroit Free Press. He occupied a place at the foot of the editorial stairs, and it was his duty to give warning to the editor when an irate visitor came with a gun to correct an item appearing in the paper. With a polite bow and a gracious smile he was wont to inform the visitor that he would go and see if the editor was in, and then if the editor concluded, from the boy's description of the caller, that it was safe to see him he was in; otherwise he crawled into a fire-proof safe in a back room and waited until the danger was past. One day a man came who was particularly ugly. He was a lawyer-politician in the neighboring town, and the editor had not filtered the language he used in describing his moral turpitude.

"I want to see the editor," he growled, as he started upstairs.

"I'll see if he is in, sir," smiled the boy, innocently getting in his way.

"Well, I guess not," exclaimed the visitor, grabbing him by the coat collar. "I've heard how the chump has a way of turning people down when he doesn't want to see them and I won't have it. You stay right where you are and I'll attend to this business myself." And he slapped the boy down hard in a rickety chair.

The boy gasped, but he didn't lose his wits.

"That's all right, mister," he said, shoving a pad of paper and pencil at the man, "but before you go up them stairs won't you please write out an ante-mortem statement for use at the coroner's inquest?"

The man stopped a moment in his headlong career.

"It's a favor to me, sir," pleaded the boy; "for the coroner gives me a dollar apiece for 'em, and the five or six a week I get barely supports my poor sick mother and me," and he wiped his eyes on his coat sleeve.

The boy's pathetic earnestness affected the visitor visibly.

"I'm—er—er—" he hesitated, as he started for the door, "on the whole, I guess I'll postpone my visit until this afternoon," and then he disappeared, and the boy drew a long breath and chuckled away down in his honest little heart.

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS.

No Knowing Whether the Preference Is the Result of Original Condition.

The causes of right-handedness have given anatomists much material for speculation, and more than one curious theory has been advanced to account for the fact that men habitually use the right hand in preference to the left. Some have attempted to explain the difference on anatomical grounds, declaring that the course of the artery to the right arm, being more direct from the heart, admits the blood in greater quantity to that member, so conducing to its superior strength. This, however, is assigning a cause which, on close examination, seems inadequate, for the causes of phenomena have often a deeper source than the mechanism of means. In considering the subject the St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks it should not be forgotten that the preference for the right hand is, save in exceptional cases, universal; the accounts of travelers stating that right-handedness is as general among savage nations as among the civilized, a fact which goes to indicate that there may be some constitutional tendency toward the use of the right hand in preference to the left. In this connection it should not be forgotten that there is a marked distinction between not only the right and left hands, but also between the two sides of the body, the right being larger and stronger than the left, the superiority extending even to vital properties, as the left is more frequently attacked by such diseases as paralysis. The right foot is almost as superior to the left as the right hand, for in the case of dancers, not only are the more difficult feats of agility performed by the right, but a double amount of training is required to give the left foot and limb a degree of efficiency that will prevent a contrast being seen by the spectators. Few people walk evenly and the greater strength of the right side is the cause of persons lost in the woods traveling in a circle, always turning to the left. These facts, with many others that may be cited, lead to the conclusion that nature is the guide in the more frequent use of the right hand, but whether the present preference is the result of an original condition or of hereditary training will always be an open question.

Just the Man for the Place.

The Toledo Blade tells of a conductor on a western railroad who possessed a remarkable memory. An official of the road who had doubted his alleged powers was convinced by the following feat: Coming into his office one day the conductor said to him: "There is my train-book. Along the line I have taken in more than one hundred passengers, and while you hold the book I will tell you the station at which every passenger got on and off, the class of ticket that each one carried, the color of the ticket, whether the passenger was male or female and the destination of all the passengers transferred." The list was gone over and he did not err in a single instance. He then stated that he could describe every one of those one hundred passengers, giving the manner of dress, color of eyes and hair and general appearance, and could select the lot out of an assemblage of thousands.

ON DIVERS TOPICS.

THE total membership of Greek letter fraternities in American colleges is estimated to be about 77,000.

ICE is quoted at six cents a ton at Devil's Lake, Mich., and at a cent a pound at Shreveport, La.

THE Louisiana lottery will be removed to Honduras January 1, 1894, having obtained a charter from that republic on most favorable terms for fifty years. The lottery company pays $1,000,000 in American gold coin and a percentage on the face value of all tickets sold, for the privileges gained.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., is said to be the repository of some very fine furniture of the colonial style. The town, which is one of the oldest ports of entry in the United States, still retains several of its early dwellings, some of which are occupied by the descendants of those who built the houses many generations ago.

The Andes Sinking.

The startling announcement is made that the whole range of the Andes is slowly sinking into the earth's crest. As proof of this La Gazette Geographique says that Quito was 9,596 feet above the level of the sea in the year 1745; in 1800 it was only 9,570; in 1831, 9,567, having sunk 26 feet in the 35 years following 1745, and but three feet during the 31 years which intervened between 1800 and 1831. In 1868 the city's level had been reduced to 9,520 feet above the level of the Pacific ocean. To sum up the total, we find that Ecuador's capital has sunk 76 feet in 122 years. Antisana's farm, the highest inhabited spot on the Andes (4,000 feet higher than Quito itself, which is the highest real city on the globe), is said by the same authority to be 218 feet lower than it was in 1745.

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$4 and **$5 Hand-sewed**, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $8.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

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Boys' $2.00 and **Youths' $1.75 School Shoes** are worn by the boys everywhere. The best serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and **$1.75** Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or Fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $2.00 and $1.75 shoes are made from $3.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

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We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. *Use it and pay if satisfied.* Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ORIGIN OF PAPER MONEY.

Believed to Have Been First Issued by Italian Bankers Five Centuries Ago.

Paper money developed from the bills of exchange or certificates of the banks was probably first issued by the Italian bankers of the fourteenth century, says the San Francisco Examiner. Governments found it an easy way of obtaining money in times of necessity, being, in effect, a forced loan from the people. Paper bills are promises to pay, and when the government issues them in exchange for supplies or service it has actually borrowed just as much from the man to whom it pays them. It, however, allows him to pass this note in payment of his debts, so instead of being a loan from him singly it is a loan from the whole people. The ease with which the notes may be issued has led many governments into disastrous experiments in time of war or stress, the promises being issued in such profusion that they became of no value. The continental currency issued during the revolution by the American congress, and the assignats of the French revolution may be instanced. Paper money depends for its value on the ability of the authority that issues it to give value for it when payment is demanded. When the issue of the civil war was in doubt the value of the greenbacks issued by the United States sank to one-third their face value, due partly to a lack of confidence in the government and due still more to the certainty that payment of the notes must be indefinitely postponed. Even when the war closed and there was no longer doubt of the government the currency was depreciated for thirteen years. The government was in the position of the man known to his neighbors as "good, but slow pay." His notes pass at a discount. The government was known to be good for the amount, and it was certain that it would be ready to redeem its notes some day, but that was not enough for the man who wanted to use the money right away. He thus passed the notes at a discount. The value of paper money thus depends at any given moment on the promise of the government to redeem it. If the promise will be met when the notes are presented they pass at their face value. If there is doubt on this point the notes must pass at discount, greater or less according to circumstances. If there is no chance that they will ever be paid they are worth nothing at all. As the United States government has stood ready since 1879 to redeem in gold any notes as soon as presented, its currency passes without question as to its face value.

IN JAPANESE SOCIETY.

Curious Rules to Be Observed by Guests in the Land of the Mikado.

The visitor must leave his fan in the ante-chamber, and, entering the reception room, seat himself respectfully on his heels in front of the shrine. If there are three kakemonos (pictures on rollers), he must examine first the center one, then that to the left and lastly the one on the right hand. He then is supposed to signify his opinion as to the particular merits of the floral trophy. There are strict rules as to the exact degree of admiration to be expressed, according to the character of the specimens. The Saturday Review says indiscriminating gush is not permitted in polite circles. The respectful inspection over and the proper things said, the host presents to his guest on a tray cut flowers and branches, a knife, a scissors, a small saw, a vase and a napkin, at the same time rolling up the kakemonos, "as it is considered to be demanding too much of a visitor to expect him to extemporize a flower arrangement in harmony," but the guest may face the difficulty and retain the unfamiliar background. The master of the house now offers one of his most precious vases suitable to the season and the flowers and the visitor pleads his inability to do justice to so beautiful a receptacle, but if pressed to make use of it he must then take care that the arrangement is simple and unobtrusive, so as not to distract attention from the vase. When completed the implements are again arranged on the tray, with the exception of the scissors, which are "left near the flowers as a silent and modest invitation to the master of the house to correct faults." The host sweeps up the rubbish and takes away the tray. The other visitors, who have meantime been waiting in the ante-room, are now admitted to pay the proper compliment. Before leaving the artist, unless a person of superior rank, takes the flowers out of the vase; "it is considered presumptuous of him to quit without destroying the evidence of his skill." Should the entertainer by inadvertence have supplied scented flowers on an occasion such as an "incense meeting," when perfume is prohibited, the polite artificer makes no remark, but snips off the blossoms, leaving only the unopened and scentless buds. The flowers must not be offered trimmed, or they might look as if they had been previously used.

IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR PALE, of Maine, occupies the desk which Mr. Blaine used when the latter gentleman was a member of the senate.

STEPHEN M. WHITE is the first native of California to be elected United States senator from that state. He married Miss Del Valle, a member of one of the old Los Angeles families.

SENATOR-ELECT WHITE, of California, is one of the counsel for the owners of the Chilian transport Itata, and argued their case last week before the United States circuit court of appeals.

SENATOR DON CAMERON has seeded one hundred acres of his Donegal farm near Marietta with Kentucky blue grass, which he believes will do as well on his ground as it does on the historic soil where it is indigenous. He intends to put the nutritious pasturage to the use of fancy blooded stock.

CURRENT WIT AND HUMOR.

AFTER you are good yourself it is time for you to complain of the wickedness of others.—Atchison Globe.

JULIA—"My husband is very hard to please." Maud—"He must have changed lots since he married you."—Brooklyn Life.

"JIM has become a regular cynic—a woman hater." "Is that so? By the way, who was the woman that he wanted to marry him?"—N. Y. Press.

THE fascinating damsel is an adept at tender smiles, but she isn't in it with the barkeeper; he does nothing but tender "smiles" all day and half the night.—Boston Courier.

SHE—"Mr. Sinnix, you ought to be ashamed to say so many mean things about us women. I cannot imagine where you get your ideas." He—"From other women, mostly."—Indianapolis Journal.

A "Cruise of Revenge."

The British warships Royalist and Ringdove have just completed a "cruise of revenge" among the Solomon islands, where several native chiefs have been executed. The chiefs in question were implicated in the murder of some British subjects, and having had this proved to their satisfaction the captains had the men shot. One native, an accessory, was publicly flogged. The men murdered by the natives were British subjects trading in the islands. In punishing the natives for the murders their war canoes, villages and other property were destroyed by the men who landed from the war ships.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEAD ACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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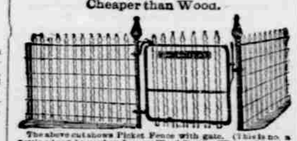

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"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Louisville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

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DIRTY DEVIL REGION OF UTAH.

Where Vegetation Grows Luxuriantly and Echoes Multiply a Thousandfold.

It is safe to say that few people have heard of the Dirty Devil region. An archaeologist who had been exploring out-of-the-way corners in Utah in the interests of the world's fair wandered up into the country with that shocking name and writing about it he says that, if more generally known, tourists would seldom fail to include it in their itinerary. In fact, according to the New York Evening Post, he puts the matter more strongly, saying that the country contains sights surpassing those of the Yosemite. The principal settlement, by courtesy known as the country seat—is Loa, situated in the Rabbit River valley. "The Buckhorn mountains are divided at this point," he says, "by the narrow valley down which the Dirty river flows. As we leave Rabbit valley the route goes down along the river into a narrow valley for twenty miles. Lower and lower descends the road, warmer and warmer grows the climate, higher and higher rise the mighty walls of sandstone, until we find ourselves shut out from the busy world and traveling down into what seems a labyrinth of deep gorges, narrow canyons and little sunny valleys that seem to enjoy eternal summer. These valleys are usually but a hundred feet wide and rarely extend along the river more than a quarter of a mile, but the soil is rich and the vegetation grows luxuriantly in this semi-tropical climate."

The writer says he had never seen before such awful walls of rock and such vistas of beauty as he found in this part of Utah. "Talk of Yellowstone park, talk of Yosemite, talk of the Grand canyon of the Colorado," he declares, "this region is more in majesty than all of them. There are leading out of the Grand Wash, a stream tributary to the Dirty Devil, narrow canyons whose passageways are but ten to thirty feet, but whose sides run up perpendicularly two thousand feet, and two of these narrow canyons lead into mighty amphitheaters fram